密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday October 18th 1919

The Work of General Pershing and Admiral Sims—Observations

By T. R. Jernigan

Problem of Flood Control and Conservancy in China

By John R. Freeman

Consulting Engineer, American International Corporation

Keeping the China-American Trade Route Open

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Vol. X No. 7

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Business Opportunities

(Continued from issue of October 4.)

No. 159—The Bakers Weekly and the Cracker Baker, 41 Park Row, New York, desires names of firms in China interested in baking machinery.

No. 160—Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, St. Louis, desires to communicate with interests in China interested in refractories, for the glass industry, special glass house clays for manufacturing pots and blocks, also can supply for the steel industry, fire brick, and other high grade refractories for open hearth furnaces, and sleeves and nozzles used in the actual pouring of steel.

No. 161—W.P. Dehen, 322 East 18 Street, Olympia, Wash., is contemplating the establishment in China of a manufacturing plant for underwear, sweaters, hosiery, etc.; is a knitgoods man of 25 years experience with best of references. Desires to get in touch with persons interested in this matter.

No. 162—Collis Products Company, Clinton, Iowa, desires agent in China for dried and powdered buttermilk.

No. 163—Nagai and Company, 3b Kiangse Road, Shanghai, announces the establishment in China of a tin canister fabricating plant. Also manufacture metal advertising signs, etc.

No. 164—John Steptoe Company, Cincinatti, Ohio, desires names of importers of machine tools.

No. 165—Star-Peerless Wall Paper Mills, Joliet, Ill., desires names of dealers in wall-paper.

No. 166—American Machinery Syndicate, 35 West 39 Street, New York, desires connections in China to handle machine tools, steel mill, foundry, shipyard and railroad; mining machinery, contracting equipment, industrial machinery, electrical apparatus, steam engineering apparatus, oil and gasoline engines, pumps; tools, steel products, metals, valves, pipes, fittings, engineering accessories.

No. 167—Goldsmith, Stern and Company, 33-43 Gold Street, New York, cable address, "Goldsteco," desires to communicate with firms in China desirous of importing jewelry from the United States. Are manufacturers of jewelry and give as reference, the National City Bank.

No. 168—Pacific-American Trading Company, 112 Market Street, San Francisco, importers and exporters, desires to make connections in China.

No. 169—Perine Machinery Company, 209-1st Avenue South, Seattle, desires to communicate with firms in China interested in shipbuilding, machine shops, mining machinery, railroad shop machines, wood working shops, boiler shops and sheet metal shops.

No. 170—C. Henry Smith, importer and exporter, 311 California Street, San Francisco, desires to make connections with reliable firms in China.

No. 171—W. & L. E. Gurley, 514 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y., desires to make connections in China with reliable firms who are prepared to carry in stock an assortment of civil engineering and surveying instruments, hydraulic engineering instruments, standard precision weight and measurer.

No. 172—Wah Chang Corporation, 49th floor, Woolworth Building, New York, cable address, "Wahchang," desires to make connections in China for sale in China of machinery, chemicals, hardware, textiles, electrical goods and vehicles. Also in position to import from China metals, and ores, oils, silks, bristles, hides and skins, herbs.

No. 173—United States Trans-Atlantic Commerce Corporation, 150 Nassau Street, New York, cable address "Ustercomco," desires to correspond with China houses buying food products, chemicals, drugs, etc.

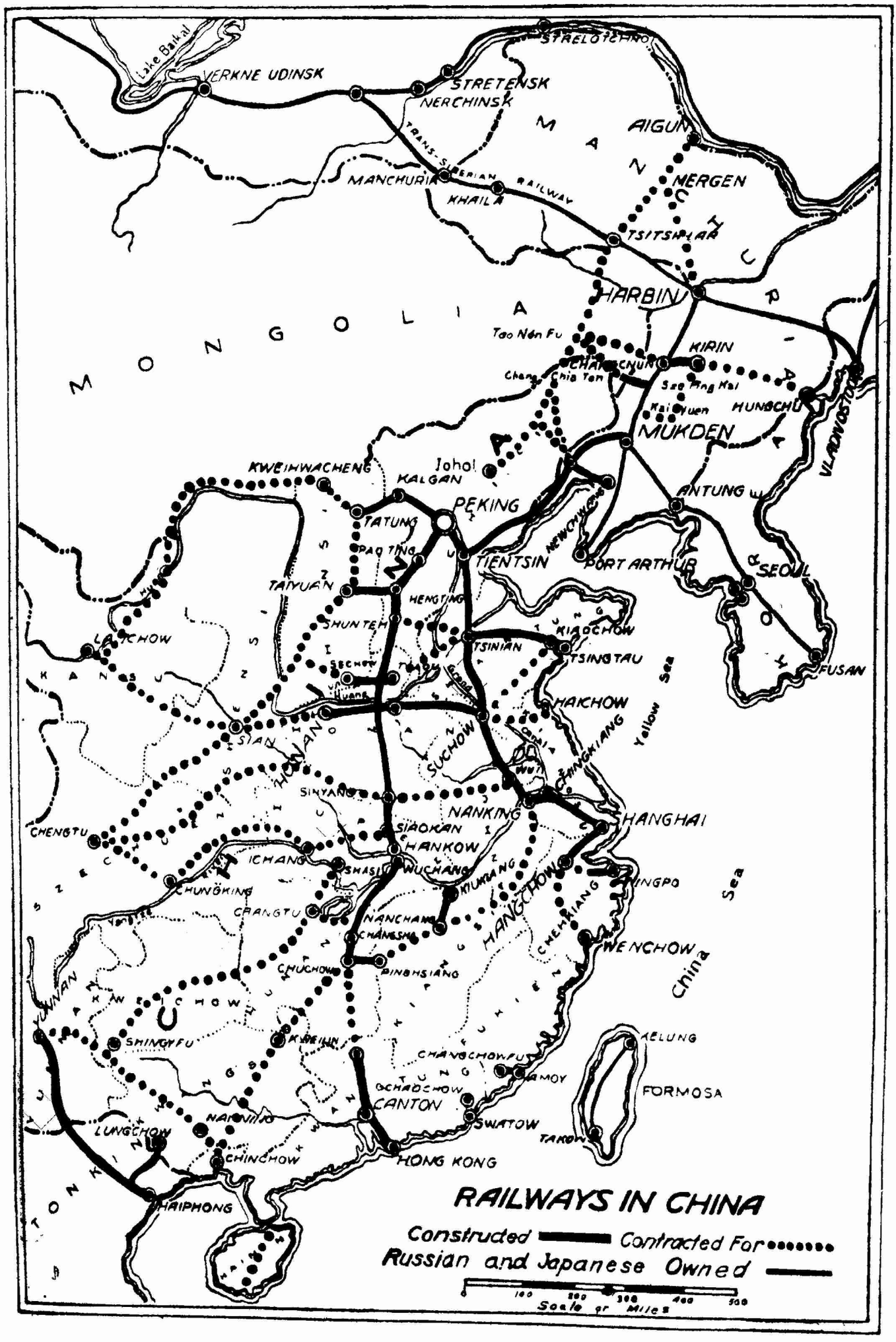
No. 175—Stephen Skodak, Lorain, Ohio., desires names of manufacturers in China of hats, lace mats and matting, cigarettes, and also manufacturers and importers of machinery.

No. 176—Morse-Greene, Ltd., Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C., desires market in China for lumber in red cedar, fir, spruce, hemlock, red cedar shingles, box shooks, crating heading, pulp, paper.

No. 177—Thomas Mitchell and Company, 354-356-358-360-362 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne; cable address, "Mitchell," desire to get in touch with the largest dealers in bristles in China. Company is extensive manufacturer of brushes.

No. 178—Fatman and Dunkerely, exporters and importers 602-603 Central Building, Los Angeles, desires to get in touch with firms in China interested in obtaining representation in Southern California.

(To be Continued)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OF THE FAR EAST

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中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME X　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1919　　NUMBER 7

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Hankow, China.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHINA sells to America between fifteen and twenty million dollars worth of soya-bean oil annually. Most of this vegetable oil originates in Manchuria and is used in America for various purposes, chief of which is for food purposes and in the manufacture of soaps. The beans from which this oil is derived are produced by the Chinese farmers in Manchuria. The production of the beans is the sole extent of China's interest in this great industry, the rest of the transaction being handled by the Japanese. The Chinese farmer sells his beans to a Japanese dealer and they are collected at the port of Dairen. The oil is extracted either in Dairen or the beans are sent to Japan where the process is handled. The oil is shipped to America to the port of Seattle, in Japanese boats. The financial transaction is handled through the Japanese banks. The American manufacturer using the oil hands his check for the shipment to a Japanese merchant, and the Japanese merchant in turn pays the Chinese farmer for his beans. The Japanese are to be complimented for their part in the development of this business in Manchuria which is in their "sphere of influence." But in complimenting them we naturally stop to consider what benefit China obtains in this international trade transaction. The Chinese farmer, of course, obtains his money for the beans, but since the Japanese have a monopoly of the business, the Chinese farmer must accept the price offered by the Japanese. If the Chinese farmer desires to spend his bean money for foreign merchandise, he may purchase American products, but his opportunities for so doing are practically nil, for the simple reason that he lives in a Japanese "sphere" and very few American firms are able to do business there.

THE point to all this is that out of this great business that has grown to such remark-

able proportions in the last few years, the Japanese are the real gainers though being in the strategic position of middle-man-monopolist. The great profits derived from the buying and selling of the product go to Japan. In selling his beans the Chinese farmer must deal with one buyer, a Japanese. In buying the oil the American manufacturer must buy from one dealer, a Japanese. Both China and America, the producer and the user of the article are at the mercy of a middle-man who takes his toll both ways. The American dollar does pay for the beans, but it is in the form of a Japanese yen when it is handed to the Chinese farmer. If this international transaction between China and America were normal, the American money for the beans would come back to China in the form of American machinery and other manufactured products. Thus both nations would benefit. As it stands the profit goes to Japan and because of Japan's "special position" in Manchuria, the Chinese farmer must purchase Japanese manufactured articles or do without. If Manchuria were open territory or if the "open door" really applied in Manchuria there would be American, British and French buyers of beans in the ports of that territory. The competition would always assure the Chinese farmer a good price for his beans. On the other hand the American manufacturer who needs the vegetable oil, would have the advantage of buying from several dealers and he would not be at the mercy of a middle-man who dictates the price.

THESE practical facts should demonstrate to both America and China the importance of keeping the trade route open. There is absolutely no reason or desire to exclude Japan from the transaction, but that country should enjoy no advantage that the ability of her merchants in open competition with other world traders are not able to earn on their merits. The trouble with Japan is that she desires to dominate the Orient both economically and politically for her own private advancement and profit. She desires to dominate China in order that the resources of this country may become subject to her and on the other hand she desires to force other nations to come to Japan and submit to her monopoly in order to obtain China's raw products for western mills or to sell these products in China. This is Japan's policy in respect to the Asiatic mainland whether it is in Siberia, Korea, Shantung, Fukien, or all China. Wherever Japan's foothold is established others must get out. She develops the country, but it is in her own sole interest. The Chinese or Korean merchant in a Japanese "sphere" has no chance. The citizen hasn't even the opportunity of attending a Japanese school established in that territory. They are for Japanese only. The Japanese policy is exactly the opposite of American policy in the Philippines where the Filipino has all the opportunities for education and trade. The Japanese in contending for a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, overlook the fact that all nations, Japan included, enter South and Central America on an even footing with the United States.

IF more evidence is needed of Japan's determination to Koreanize China, it may be found in her post offices all over this country. Wherever the Japanese go in China they take a Japanese postal staff with them. The latest attempt made by the Japanese authorities to operate their own mail service in China was the establishment of a branch post office in a small city called Chinhsien in Fengtien. The discovery of it came about in an unexpected way. One morning the Chinese clerk in charge of the Chinese post office at Chinhsien was surprised to find a free service letter addressed to a Japanese postal agent in the same city. Later it was learned that the Japanese was stationed there at the instruction of the Japanese postal authorities in Dairen. He handled all the mail of the Japanese residing in that city. He has special messengers who travel on the Peking-Mukden line to and fro between Chinhsien and Ta Shih Chiao or Yinkow where the mail is transferred to the Japanese post office. The Chinese postal clerk reported the matter to the Superintendent of the Post Administration in the three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria. Finally the attention of the Ministry of Communications in Peking was called to it. Negotiations opened with the Japanese for the withdrawal of their postal agent at this point but at the time of writing, nothing has been accomplished. The surprising element is that this Japanese postal agent was sent to Chinhsien at a time when the Chinese authorities were demanding the abolition of all the Japanese postal agencies along the Sze Ping Kai-Cheng Chia Tan railway in Manchuria. At the beginning of the operation of that railway, Japan stationed postal agents in Sze Ping Kia and Liao Yuan to receive and distribute Japanese mail carried first by the railway as parcels, and when the Chinese protested against this, then by special messengers, which was followed by the establishment of branch post offices along the line. One possible explanation of why the Japanese have always tried to have their own post offices in all parts of China is that they want to transfer messages and parcels of a confidential nature from their agents to Tokyo without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities. That is perhaps why a Japanese postal clerk years ago was stationed in Chinchow on the upper Yangtse to take charge of the mail of a Japanese barber who was then

the only Japanese living in that place, and a Japanese police office was detailed to accord to that barber necessary protection. Chinchow is a strategic point, and in the Manchu dynasty, a garrison officer was stationed there. The Japanese post offices or agencies are now found in Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Foochow, Hangchow Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanking, Newchwang, Peking, Shanhaikwan, Shasi, Shanghai, Soochow, Swatow, Tientsin, Tongku, Wuhu, Dairen, Port Arthur, Chinchow, Liushutun, Pitzewo, Antung, Changchun, Chengtu, Fenghuangcheng, Fushun, Haicheng, Hsinmintun, Hsiunyocheng, Kaipingi, Kaiyuan, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Mukden, Penhsiku, Suchiatun, Supingcheh, Takushan, Tashihchiao, Tatungkow, Tiehling, Tsaihokow, Wanfangtien, Yentai, etc. Even from the viewpoint of the Chinese Customs authorities and those who work for the suppression of opium smoking and the use of morphia they are undesirable. A great deal of morphia for instance is understood to be constantly brought to China by them. The Customs authorities are helpless in checking its importation, because they cannot go to the Japanese post offices and examine every package as received, since that would constitute a titanic task requiring a special administration to take charge of it. Now and then, their efforts to discover morphia smuggling however is rewarded with success. A year ago, the Customs authorities in Tientsin discovered several parcels in the Japanese post office containing morphia. This discovery has since silenced the protest of some Japanese against the charge that their post offices are being used for the transportation of forbidden goods into this country.

IN the REVIEW for September 4 appeared extensive comment on the subject of the transfer of experienced American consular and diplomatic officials from China. The article mentioned the resignation of Minister Reinsch, and the transfers to other fields of Messrs. Sammons, Dorsey and Baker and the rumored resignation of Mr. Julean Arnold. Regret was expressed at the policy of the American Government in transferring experienced officials to other countries after they had at great expense of time and labor familiarized themselves with the China field. In publishing the list of officials who have been transferred the name of Mr. Lester Maynard was omitted. Mr. Maynard who has had service in the Far East for the past twenty years is now American Consul at Chefoo. According to information which we have just received, Mr. Maynard has been transferred to Alexandria, Egypt. An important report on the China lace industry by Mr. Maynard appeared in the REVIEW for September 27. We naturally are sorry to record Mr. Maynard's transfer from this field but are glad that it offers

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an opportunity for further comment on the short-sighted policy of the American Government in sending its experienced officials to other fields—a policy that no reputable business house, American or otherwise would for a moment consider.

Observations

IT will not require a Columbus to discover the purpose of the proposed Conference of Tuchuns. There is one of these officials in each province and he has an army under his special order, but paid out of the general government fund. The reason alleged by these provincial military satraps to justify their assemblage is to bring about peace in China. It is alleged that the civil authority has failed in its efforts to restore peace, and, as a last resort, it devolves upon them to put an end to the disorders in their country. If there was any foundation for the allegation against the civil authority, a conference with the professed purpose in view would in every sense be commendable, but is it not too well known that efforts of the civil authority to restore peace have been defeated by the influence of the Tuchuns?

THE birth of the Republic was heralded by the promulgation of a written constitution, now if the Tuchuns really mean to bring peace to China it seems that the shortest way would

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be to find the constitution and enforce its practical operation. Although, since the attempted usurpation of Yuan Shih-kai, the constitution appears to have been hidden away—there is no doubt it could be found if a hand patriotic and strong enough would reach out and remove the military trappings which have so long concealed the organic document from the public.

NO one doubts that Sun Yat-sen was the founder of the Republic, and the mistake he made was to give way to another instead of being the first President of China under a permanent constitution. Li Yuan-hung was loyal to his official oath as President, and did all he could to give China a constitutional government. Feng Kuo-chang would doubtless have administered the government according to the provisions of the constitution had he been left alone. And President Hsu Shih-chang, could he break away from the military influences around him, would make a constitutional president. But everyone of the presidents have experienced the power of the soldier which has all along been organized and directed to destroy the civil authority in China.

AND when it is so evident that the men, who have been officiating as President since the death of Yuan Shih-kai, were each of them desirous to respect the principles of the constitution in the administration of the government, it will hardly be admitted by anyone familar with the trend of affairs in China, that the Tuchuns are warranted in changing what the civilians have failed in their duties. The fact is, and intelligent natives and foreigners know it, that if the civilians have failed it is because of the interference of the Tuchuns with their armed soldiers. It is still fresh in memory that a parliament sitting in its own house, in discharge of its legislative duties, has been twice interfered with in its proceedings, by these military chiefs who presume to think that if anyone of sense is going to be misled or deceived by their allegations against civil authority. The Tuchuns must be in a curious condition of mind to have forgotten, that when a parliament was twice forced to close doors and leave Peking, they had the power to protect the representative branch of their government and thus enable the more essential element of civil authority to constitutionally function in its office. But instead of protecting the civil arm of the government the Tuchuns rendered it powerless, and now claim that the civil arm is incapable. Had they wished they could easily have upheld the civil arm and made it capable.

AND is it not clear that the main responsibility for the disorders in China, and the array of one section against another, can mainly be traced to the military class? It is not thought unjust to place the responsibility on this class, and for the obvious reason that the Tuchuns have had it in their power, and have it at this time, to assure to the President and to the Parliament their independence in exercising their constitutional rights. And with that independence assured can it be doubted that peace would not come to China at once? If the Tuchuns will meet in Peking, search until they find the constitution and then see that instrument put into practical operation there would soon be peace in China. There is likely to be an uprising in every province against military rule in China and those who attempt to rule by the sword will be responsible. The day of the soldier and his rattling sabre has passed. The people want peace and the revival of business.

IN the life of General Pershing now appearing in a serial in *World's Work* an interesting statement is made with reference to the main purpose of the commissions which were sent to America by the British and French Governments. The French Commission was under Marshal Joffre and the British under General Bridges. The commissions are historical, and the purpose is only at present interesting as showing what a mistaken conception the two foreign governments must have had of American character. The general impression then and at this time was and is the commissions were sent to America as a source of official information on the prospects of the Allied cause in order that the American government might act with greater intelligence and with more expedition.

BUT naturally there was a feeling of surprise, especially in American official circles, when the plan of the commissions was disclosed. The plan was that America would not attempt to send her men overseas in units larger than the battalion, and that these battalions should go into French and British regiments in the proportion of one American battalion to two foreign regiments. The meaning of this was that the American troops would become integral parts of the French and the British armies and so remain until the end of the war. The plan did not indicate whether there was to be any American flag on the battle field or seen at all, and it meant nothing more nor less than that certain proportions of American soldiers were to be absorbed in the British and French armies without identity.

THE proposal, however, to make America a mere recruiting ground to supply the losses in the British and French armies, in no sense accorded with the independence of American character, and it was General Pershing who advised its rejection, and who insisted upon the creation and integrity of an American army under its own flag, and the result of American soldiers fighting as a unit under their own flag is now well known.

ANOTHER interesting page on General Pershing's life in France, is that in the fall of 1917 Mr. Lloyd George sent him a telegram asking him to come to Paris. The telegram was sent to invite General Pershing to come to Paris for consultation as to putting the Associated Allied Armies under some kind of Supreme Council. As soon as General Pershing arrived Mr. Lloyd George said to him, "We must have a Supreme War Council." The reply of Pershing was, "No Council ever won a war. We must have a Supreme Commander." But a Supreme War Council was duly organized, held its first meeting in Versailles on December, 1, 1917. As a military factor in the war, it was useless; it could only advise, it could not command. The opinion expressed by General Pershing was subsequently realized as sound and meeting the needs of the situation, which had become seriously threatening, as the Germans, March 21, were about to launch their Spring offensive, and with a more formidable force than had ever opposed the Allies on the Western front; the German army was composed of one hundred and eighty-six divisions, eighty-three more than in the fall of 1917 on this front. One hundred and seven being in line and seventy-nine in reserve. It was under such circumstances the Germans began that smashing advance across Picardy which in nine days brought them almost to Amiens.

ON March 25, 1918, the fifth day of the Picardy, when the Germans had got well beyond Peronne, General Pershing, at this stage of the German advance had an interview with General Petain, and told him that the Americans would give any relief to the French thought to be advisable. The sudden rush of the Germans across Picardy brought the Allies closer to the idea to the appointment of a Supreme Commander, but although in the midst of a grave crisis, the agreement was limited, in that General Foch was given "Supreme Command during

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the action." In other words, when there was no action there was no Supreme Command. General Foch did not hesitate to say, that the Command with such a limitation amounted to nothing, and on March 29th, when the appointment was announced to the public no mention was made of the limitation.

NOW that authentic writers have made plain the imminent danger to the Allied cause in March 1918, it is difficult to understand that there should ever have been so long a delay in the appointment of a Supreme Commander. Every proposition for a Supreme Commander had a string to it and as General Foch said, amounted to nothing, nor did Pershing hesitate in giving his opinion. He said, "I do not believe it is possible to have unity of action without a Supreme Commander. The Allies have already had experience enough in trying to coordinate the operations of their armies without success. There never has been real unity of action. . . . . I think that the necessary action should be taken by this council at once, and I am in favor of conferring the Supreme Command upon General Foch."

A GREAT deal has been written as to who named General Foch as Supreme Commander of the Associated Allied Armies, but there is no reason for future doubt on the subject. The soldier under whose command the Allied cause was so successful, and whose name is the synonym of military genius throughout the world, received the first positive endorsement by General Pershing for Supreme Commander. And the emphatic recommendation made by the American General was without a string to it. This recommendation and opinion brought the French and British to an agreement, but, strange to say, that in preparing the necessary resolution, it was proposed that the American army should not be included. The proposal was promptly resented by General Pershing and with a protest in plain words. Said General Pershing, "I think this resolution should include the American army. The arrangement is to be in force, as I understand it, from now on, and the American army will soon be ready to function as such and should be included as an entity like the British and French armies."

"THERE is no American army as yet," said one of the generals of the Allied armies, "as its units are either in training or amalgamated with the British and French." "There may be no American Army in force functioning now but soon will be," insisted Pershing, "and I want this resolution to apply to it when it becomes a fact. The American government is represented here at this conference and in the war, and any action as to the supreme command that includes the British and French armies should also include the American army." The proposal to omit the American Army from the resolution failed by the protest of General Pershing.

WHAT is above written, as indicated, is from the ninth serial on the "Life of General Pershing," by George McAdams, and which appears in the *World's Work* for September. An incident is mentioned in the serial which illustrates the practical trend of General Pershing's character as well as confidence in his countrymen. It is written, that when the principle of the resolution referred to was being considered, a military martinet remarked, that America had no "High Chief Staff and that it required thirty years training to make such a staff proficient, but General Pershing seems to have quieted all apprehensions by the pointed answer, "that it did not take America thirty years to learn anything." And on another occasion he let it be known that America had declared war against Germany under the conviction that Germany aimed to overthrow republican institutions throughout the world and substitute therefor the German system of government. And with that conviction America intended, if need be, to fight Germany alone in Europe, and would send an army to Europe sufficient for the purpose, not

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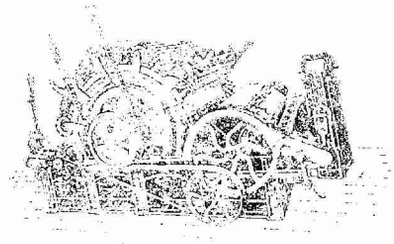

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soldiers to be amalgamated, but an army under the American flag and as a distinct unit. Germany had to be whipped, and if necessary, America would undertake to do it alone.

THERE is also in the *World's Work* of September ths first number of the articles which Admiral Sims will write on his experience while in command of the American naval squadron in British waters during the war. In the beginning of the article, here referred to, the Admiral states, that on arriving in England he soon found out that there was a material difference between the opinion of the English people and opinion in Official circles with regard to the damage being done by the German submarines. When he sailed for England he felt little fear about the outcome, and the fundamental facts in the case made it appear impossible that the Germans could win the war. But he had only spent a few days in London when all these illusions disappeared. "The British Admirality placed before me facts and figures which had not been given to the press. These documents disclosed the astounding fact that Germany was winning the war, and winning it at the rate that meant the unconditional surrender of the British Empire in four or five months."

"ON the day of my arrival in London I had my first interview with the First Sea Lord, Admiral Jellicoe, and I needed no introduction. I had known him for many years and we had been more or less regular correspondents for a considerable period. After the usual greetings, Admiral Jellicoe took a paper out of his drawer and handed it to me. It was a record of tonnage losses for the last four months. This showed that the total sinking, British and neutral, had reached 536,000 tons in February, 603,000 in March, and that sinkings were taking place in April which indicated the destruction of nearly 900,000 tons. These figures showed losses that were three and four times as large as those indicated by the press." Statements which were then being published Admiral Sims goes on and writes that the disclosures astounded him and that he expressed his consternation to Admiral Jellicoe, who replied, "Yes, it is impossible for us to go on with the war if losses like this continue." "And what are you doing about it?" asked Admiral Sims. "Everything that we can," replied Admiral Jellicoe. "We are increasing our submarine forces in every way possible. We are using every possible craft we can find with which to find submarines. We are building destroyers, trawlers and other like craft as fast as we can. But the situation is very serious and we shall need all the assistance we can get." When the British Admiral had disclosed the

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facts as they were and as frankly expressed himself as to what he thought of the situation and the outlook, the American Admiral remarked, "it looks as if the Germans were winning the war," "and they will win," remarked Admiral Jellicoe, "unless we can stop these losses and stop them soon." "Is there no solution to the problem?" inquired Sims, whereupon Jellicoe announced, "absolutely none that we can see now."

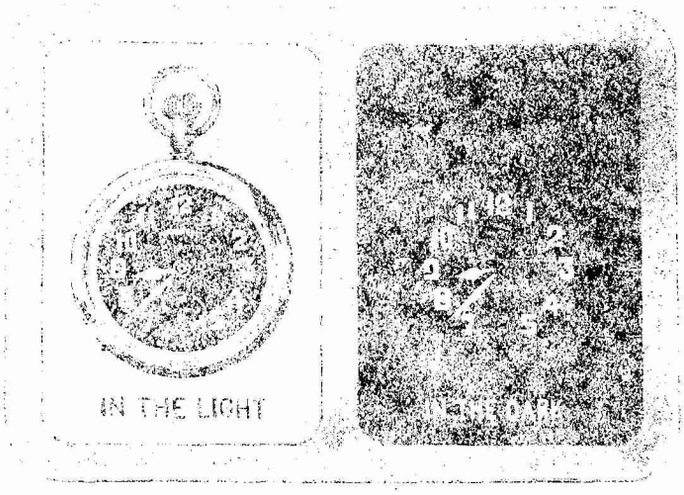
"IN the next few weeks," continues the Admiral, "I had many interviews with Admiral Jellicoe and other members of the Admiralty. I sat in conference with them every morning, and for all practical purposes became a member of the organization. There were no secrets in the British navy to which, as an American, I did not have complete access. All members of the government desired that the United States should understand the situation completely. I discussed situations with members of the Cabinet, such as Mr. Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, and Sir Edward Carson, and in their talk with me they repeated practically everything that Jellicoe had said. It was the seriousness of the situation that sent Mr. Balfour and the British commissions to the United States. What a dark moment that was in the history of the Allied cause? In the words of Mr. Balfour: "Things were dark when I took that trip to America. The submarines were constantly on my mind and I could think of nothing but the number of ships they were sinking. At that time it certainly looked as if we were going to lose the war."

THE Admiral writes interestingly of meeting the King in his own home. "After dinner we adjourned to a small room and there, over our cigars, we discussed the situation at considerable length. The King is a rapid and animated talker; he was kept constantly informed on the submarine situation, and discussed it that night in detail.....He seemed almost as well informed about the American navy as about the British, he displayed the utmost interest of our preparations on land and sea, and he was particularly solicitous that I, as the American representative, could have complete access to the Admiralty office. About the submarines campaign the king was just as outspoken as Jellicoe and the other members of the Admiralty. The thing must be stopped, or the Allies could never win the war."

THE Admiral writes without qualifications, that of all the influential men in the British government there was only one who took an optimistic attitude. This was Lloyd George. "I met the Prime Minister frequently at dinners at his own country place and elsewhere; and the most lasting impression which I retain of this man was irrepressible gravity of spirits, refusing to admit even to himself, the dangers that were seemingly crushing the Empire to extinction, heroically devoting all his energies to uplifting the spirits of his countrymen."

AND thus it is, that the men who have passed the judgment of the centuries and hold their places in history as great men are developed by the events which have changed the movements of civilization. Clemenceau stood firm in France, when danger was nearest, as did Lloyd George in England, when her favorite sons were despondent. Demonsthenes was more influential in preserving the liberty of Greece than the Grecian army, and Cicero delayed the fall of Rome when conspirators were busy plotting the destruction of the city. Washington was brave of heart and confident when many of his countrymen had lost hope, and the victories of Lee only made Lincoln more firm in his resolve to preserve the Union. All of these men have experienced the criticism and abuse of their countrymen, and some are at present experiencing the ordeal, but impassioned history will one day render its verdict, and in the grand historical review the present American Chief Magistrate will be found associated in the forefront with those who served their countries faithfully and who were not afraid.

THE *New York Journal of Commerce* devotes a leading editorial of nearly two columns on the subject of "Our Friehdship for China," and the opinion expressed by that influential American newspaper bears intelligently on current events in China. The extracts from the editorial deserve careful reading and thoughtful consideration. The *Journal* writes:——



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But for the transparent insincerity and deplorable ignorance underlying the outburst of sympathy for China in the United States Senate, one might be tempted to hope that it indicated a disposition to make reparation for years of injustice, and to substitute for a policy of evasion and false pretense one of resolution and honesty. But China has only too obviously been made a stalking horse behind which to discharge the shafts of a malignant partisanship—to try to hit the President by destroying the work for whose fruition a war-wearied world is anxiously waiting. The entire debate over Shantung has been conducted on a low level of intelligence with a reckless disregard of the controlling facts of the relations between China and Japan, and a still more manifest neglect of the past attitude and policy of the United States toward the entire subject.

* * *

But China is facing to-day a problem much more acute than any relating to the treatment accorded to her citizens abroad. On these poverty-stricken millions, who want most of all cheap rice and domestic peace, there has fallen the curse of an administration more corrupt and less capable than that of the last of the Manchus. Ever since the fall of the dynasty the army has been increasing. Under the Manchu regime its strength was thirty-six army corps; immediately upon the birth of the Republic this was increased to fifty army corps. To-day it is probably double that, the official figures being 1,300,000 men at a cost of $210,000,000 per annum. In 1911-12 the maintenance of the army cost $102,000,000, which two years later had reached $137,000,000, until in 1917-18 it consumed more than half the whole revenue of the country. It is, of course, the quarrel between the North and South—a quarrel mainly of selfish and venal politicians, reinforced by opposing groups of military adventurers—that is responsible for all this suicidal expenditure on militarism. But the terror of military violence is still abroad to-day, and the industrious, honest and capable mass of the Chinese people are ground to the earth by a despotism nourished from their own soil and only thinly disguised under a veneer of professed Republicanism.

* * *

Hence it has come about that the present condition of China may be truly described to be as follows: Her Central Government powerless and corrupt; her provincial satraps powerful and corrupt; her statesmen and politicians slaves of faction, selfseeking and corrupt; her merchants and traders intimidated and supine; her upright citizens impotent under the dead hand of creed and custom; her dumb toilers fleeced, oppressed, tortured and slaughtered; her commerce stifled and her material resources neglected and undeveloped. The service which exponents of American public opinion have really been rendering to China consists in diverting her attention from ills which threaten her very existence, by ringing the changes on injuries which can be very easily repaired. A considerable section of our people have lent themselves to the delusion of young Chinese patriots with empty phrases and the raising of hopes of an independence which is for the present unattainable. Interspersed with lurid rhetoric about the passing of the 36,000,000 of Shangtung into Japanese bondage, there is much apparently sincere

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talk about the harmonious self-development of China than which nothing could well be imagined less practicable. The best service which we can lend China is to advance her money to be spent under proper supervision for the development of her railroads and their organization into a congruous system under international management. The most effective blow that can be delivered against Chinese militarism is to make all parts of the country easily accessible, and to take out of the hands of the corrupt clique, equally at Canton and Peking, the ability to borrow money to be used for the upkeep of hordes of mercenaries and bandits. The true friends of China are not those who are fanning the excitement of the students and politicians over the decision of the Peace Conference, but those who are insistently reminding her of the plain duty which she owes to herself.

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The New American Consul-General

Edwin S. Cunningham, A. B., L. L. B.

WHEN Mr. Cunningham was appointed American Consul-General at Hankow, China, in 1914, the declared exports of China products from that port to America amounted to $6,599,496. In 1918 the exports had grown to $16,503,465 and 1919 is expected to double the 1918 figures. In the same period from 1914 to 1919 the number of American residents, American firms and commercially owned property in the Central China port, doubled.

Mr. Cunningham will arrive in Shangha to assume the duties of American Consul-General here during the latter part of the present month. He will relieve Mr. Thomas Sammons, who has been transferred to Melbourne, Australia. On October 30, the two largest American organizations in China, the American Chamber of Commerce of China and the American Association of China combine in a farewell and welcoming dinner for these two gentlemen, who have been so active in the development of American trade and interest in this part of the world.

Mr. Cunningham comes to Shanghai after a most active service in his government's consular department. He was born in East Tennessee in 1868, educated in public schools, and graduated from the Maryville College in 1889 with the degree of A. B. and from the University of Michigan in 1893 with the degree

of L. L. B. He was married in 1911 in London. He engaged in the practice of law at Maryville, Tennessee, 1895-1898 with the firm of Cates and Cunningham and was appointed United States Consul to Aden in February, 1898. He was in charge at Aden when Admiral Camora cleared the Suez Canal ostensibly bound for the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War. In 1903 that extremes might meet and that the frigid climate of Norway might counteract the effects of torrid Aden, Mr. Cunningham was transferred to Bergen. In 1906 he opened the U. S. Consulate at Durban, South Africa. He was returned to the Indian Empire in 1910 as Consul at Bombay and became Consul-General in 1912 by promotion to Singapore and then was assigned to Hankow in December, 1914, and after twenty-one years consular service has the honor to be assigned to the important consulate-general at Shanghai. Accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham, he is expected to arrive in Shanghai toward the end of October and assume his duties here. His home is at Maryville, Tennessee.

The Problem of Flood Control and Conservancy in China

BY JOHN R. FREEMAN

Consulting Engineer, American International Corporation.

MY interest in China's problems was aroused during my visit here three years ago as an engineer tourist, by the American Minister Dr. P. S. Reinsch, by Engineer C. D. Jameson, and particularly by a conference with the Honorable Pan Fu, Director-General of the National Conservancy Board, who gave me a copy of his report on the proposed improvement of the Grand Canal in Shantung, and by a young Chinese engineer, a graduate from my own college, who knowing my keen interest in hydraulic works placed in my hands various pamphlets and conservancy reports. This interest was quickened by the uncontrolled floods of its rivers and of personal experiences in flood relief, told me by one and another of the company of about 25 medical missionaries with whom I journeyed on the good ship *China* from Shanghai to Hongkong. And as I studied into these problems I came to see that the most interesting, most difficult and most important hydraulic problems of the world, when measured by the number of human lives affected, were to be found here in China.

*Address delivered before the Grand Canal Improvement Board in Tientsin, October 6, 1919.

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The group of young railway engineers who also were my fellow passengers on the *China* asked me to give one of the evening talks that served to while away the tedium of the voyage, and I took for my topic "The Possibility of Flood Control in China," and from that time until now this subject has been much in my thought.

Other happenings, much reading of books, and fortunate friendships with those great friends of China—President C. K. Edmunds of Canton Christian College and Vice-president Williams of Nanking University—have conspired to arouse and quicken my interest and to bring me to a realization of the fact that *500 and 600 years ago your capital, Peking*, held more cultivation of art—more appreciation of education, and more of wealth, more of wise beneficent government—*in short, more of civilization* than did any capital of Europe at that time; and have led me to appreciate that in this broad fair land of yours you have the counterpart of the United States in climate, fertility and mineral resources, and that in one great, largely dormant asset you lead all the world; that of a kindly patient people, steadfast more than a thousand years in habits of industry and in appreciation of the scholar, and that here in China is found the greatest, truest democrary that exists in any great country in the whole world—where the son of the humblest may rise to the highest office.

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About ten years ago, when making a friendly call on President Taft, I met there in an anteroom my friend, Charles R. Crane, who told me of the tender of the appointment as United States Minister to China. I said, "How can you afford to put aside your large business interests for this?". He replied, "Some other member of my family can look after those. It is simply a question of where one can be of most service. I have been in China and I am hopeful that I can bring about a better understanding in America of things Chinese and a better understanding in China of things American." Later, in an evening together at the club he explained that our American people had misjudged China from specimens of coolies and laundrymen, that he feared China had sometimes misjudge America from commercial adventurers, and to give point to his statement asked me if I myself appreciated that the Chinese student was equal in mentality and superior in memory and concentration to the Anglo-Saxon and that at that time the two brightest students in the great American universities of Columbia and Yale and, in spite of their handicap of a foreign language, leaders of their classes, were both Chinese! Just as Mr. Crane valued the opportunity to be helpful toward better understanding and mutual appreciation, between America and China, so do I and all of our American engineers on this canal improvement value the opportunity for better acquaintance and better mutual understanding and the opportunity to make plain to your student engineers that you have assigned to help us the methods of the American engineer while working out the problem you have set before us.

The seed scattered on me by Minister Reinsch, Mr. C. T. Wang and other friends during my visit to China of three years ago fell on cultivated ground, because Dr. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, had been a guest at my home for several days soon after his return from service as adviser to the government at Peking and had aroused my interest in China's students and China's problems, and my imagination has been aroused to the great opportunities that are opening to your student engineers,—for my later experiences with Chinese students of engineering are concurrent with the favorable opinions of Mr. Crane.

For many years I have been deeply interested in technical education and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At my visitation to the Civil Engineering Department a few months ago the professor in charge told me that two of the very brightest students in his senior class were Chinese and of such exceptional scholarship that he wished to direct my attention to them, particularly as one of these was from

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Tientsin, the other from the Huai River district in Anhui Province. Both have since graduated, the youngest in the Institute to receive the Master's Degree. The one from Tientsin, I have brought back with me to help in our Grand Canal studies. A fact that interests me particularly is that both had received their preparation at the Tangshan Engineering College and that they had been in America only two years. No broader horizon of opportunity for patriotic service of work of absorbing interest can be found anywhere in the world than that which opens before the engineers who have been helping us on these problems of China's canals and China's floods and to their associates and their successors.

If after having expressed my deep appreciation of the high scholarship and intellectual quality of the Chinese student as seen in America, I may, as a practical man, say a word of criticism, it is to urge that these young men be taught in their early student days to appreciate the importance of developing practical resourcefulness and initiative and taught that *wise good fellowship* and a period of work with the hands *is equally important with high scholarship*, and that, these engineering students be taught that they are not fully fledged engineers until they have passed some subsequent years of field training in contact with the construction gang and have obtained an intimate experience of the workman's methods and point of view and a bond of sympathy with him that generally can be gained in no other way.

My friend, the late Fred W. Taylor, of scientific management fame, said that very seldom, or never, did an engineering manager or designer rise to eminence, who had not himself worked as one of a "practical gang" before he was 25 years old.

So firmly do I believe this, that I persuaded my oldest son to work one summer shoveling sand in a foundry as a moulder's helper and my second son worked first as a common machinist where his shopmates had no knowledge of his family connections.

It is now time that I say something about the work that now brings me to China, but before this I want to say a word about the men at the head of the American International Corporation, which is helping to finance the improvement of the Grand Canal.

I have known Mr. Charles A. Stone as a friend, almost since the beginning of his business career. Not long after the formation of the American International Corporation, when I was calling upon him at his summer home one fine Sunday afternoon, I asked him, "Why do you leave the comforts of your home in Boston to go over to the worries of this business venture

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in New York?. You don't need the money?" He replied, "It was not money-making that called me." Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip called me and said, 'Mr. Stone, I have been taking count of myself and thinking things over. I reckon I have ten years of business life left. I have made all the money I want and more than I need. *I want to do something in these ten years that is more worth while than making more money.* I think there is a man-size job that will be more worth while, in trying to give the United States a greater place in international business. It will be interesting work and a patriotic service. Will you come over and help?' He gave me a week to think it over. It appealed to my imagination and I said that I would come over and try it out with him for five years."

That was the birth of this great Corporation. *Patriotic service and the pleasure of a strenuous, man-size job.*

I have seen enough, and have heard enough, of the Directors-General of this Grand Canal Improvement Board, of Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, of Mr. Pan Fu and of Mr. Yen Chih-yi, to know that they also are in this work not for financial gain but as a patriotic service and *for the good of their fellowmen* in restoring to its old time service and activity one of the oldest and most remarkable engineering works of the world. And it is a pleasure to me and to my associates to help them.

The problem as I see it is to find the best means of securing a passage way *for boats of the present Chinese type all the way from Hangchow to Tientsin*, as of old and in cooperation with the Grand Canal Improvement Board of Kiangsu Province.

To repair the mischief done by the Yellow River when it burst its bounds sixty-seven years ago and cut the Canal in half near the point where the uncontrolled flood found and usurped the bed of the old "Clear Water River"—the Ta-ch'ing Ho—and to meanwhile build into it, locks of the type with swinging gates, invented by the great Italian, Leonardo da Vinci, poet, painter, sculptor and engineer, some two thousand years after the Grand Canal was begun!

I visited the site of these ancient locks in Italy some years ago, as a pilgrim visits a shrine and I have had much the same feeling, while I have visited some of these great engineering works of ancient China—your Great Wall at Nankou, your sea-wall at Hangchow and your Grand Canal—old when Italy was young!

Our present problem is *to get the greatest mileage of open canal for the available sum of Six Million Dollars Gold*, and at the earliest date practicable, but meanwhile to so shape and design everything that it can be enlarged to carry the greater traffic that I am sure will quickly come. I have seen most of the great canals of the world,—in America, England, France, Germany, Greece and that at Panama; and I believe that *nowhere in the world are conditions so favorable as here in China* for a type of canal navigation that will give steady employment to thousands of families in Chihli and Shantung, that will bring cheap coals to factories and homes, that will open mines, promote agriculture and restore commerce to ancient cities like Tsining, and give a *rapidity of transit* to freight and *a certainty of finishing the journey on time, far beyond that possible in the most prosperous days of the old Canal.*

There are difficult problems to be studied. The re-opening of the Canal and maintaining it through drought and flood for every day in the year except the two months while closed by ice, involves far more difficult questions than that of how to dig the mud, modernize the locks, and repair the ravages of the Yellow River.

We have first to consider, as was impressed upon me by His Excellency the Director-General at our first interview, the protection of the re-opened Canal from the Yellow River, which has so often changed its course, bringing destruction and sorrow to everything within its wide-spread reach, and which some have thought is again becoming restive in its present bed. One of the ancient courses of this river, as our recent historical studies fully relate, ran close alongside the present line of the Grand Canal for many miles, and only six years ago water from a temporary outbreak of the Yellow River cut across the old bed of the Grand Canal.

At the same time we have two very difficult problems, in finding a sufficient water supply for each of the two adjacent summit levels adjacent on the two sides of the Yellow River.

When the Yellow River cut its new course across the Canal in 1852, it cut off the water supply to the Canal south of the Wei River that formerly had come northward from the Shantung mountains; and for the region south of the Yellow River we want to obtain a supply of stored water which shall safeguard the maintenance of navigation through every day of such an autumn as the present, *when the whole flow of the Wei River with all of its three thousand square miles of deforested catchment is less than half the probable needs of the Canal.*

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Systematic forestry might do much to increase this dry season run-off from this water shed, but you cannot delay improved navigation while a forest cover is being planted and grown!

Provision must be made for safety against the flood run-offs from this deforested area, in the heavy rainfalls which are sure to come in this mountain region, at one time or another, though there may be long years between.

Just south of the boundary of Shantung Province in Kiangsu the Yi River brought into the Grand Canal from the same mountain region on September 4, 1912, a sudden flood which the Red Cross engineers gaged, and from which they estimated that the Yi and the Shu together might at the same time bring down 225,000 second feet from a Shantung mountain catchment of 8,100 square miles, which is about equal to the mountain area tributary to the easterly side of the Canal within the 150 miles between Anshan and T'ai-erh-chuang, and upon which a similar rainfall may sometime occur, and be delivered with equal rapidity into the Canal.

The seriousness of this problem will be appreciated upon learning that this possible rate of flood discharge into the canal equals the greatest rate of flood discharge measured in the Yellow River at the Canal crossing during the August flood of two months ago, which is reported to have been the highest within 10 years. During the few brief hours while it lasts the mountain torrent is more powerful than the prolonged flood from distant sources over the plain.

It is a great and difficult problem to protect the Canal from floods of this intensity. The provision of storage reservoirs will be partial but never a perfect remedy.

Rapid transit through locks requires special study under modern conditions, and with the competition of ocean steamships and a railway parallel to the Canal, we can not tolerate delays that could be avoided in the old days of the great rice tribute fleet. I estimate from what I have already seen—but subject to revision—that at the start we should provide for locking four large cargo boats at a time, such boats as those now found in the Canal near Hangchow and near Yangchow and along the water front at Tientsin, and for one complete lockage each 15 minutes.

After myself personally studying the Grand Canal conditions briefly in the Shanghai-Hangchow-Soochow triangle, and from conferences with managers and engineers of the Standard Oil Co.—and from what I have already seen along the Canal here in Tientsin—I believe that within a few years after the Canal is open, the traffic will be even larger than this.

Our engineers have been helped at every point of their work by the excellent survey of the South Grand Canal improvement project made three or four years

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ago under the able supervision of Mr. Pan Fu. Our work has been mainly that of carrying these studies farther along and of studying the region north of the Yellow River, to the Wei, which his surveys did not cover.

This section north of the Yellow River presents one of the most difficult problems of all in its water supply for the summit level; and perhaps after all we may have to follow the project of the English engineer, Morrison of 30 years ago—which we are studying carefully—and tunnel beneath the river with a feeder from the Canal immediately south of the River, the water coming originally from a storage reservoir somewhere on the Wen River.

Also I desire to express appreciation of the confidence reposed in us by the kind consent of the Chinese War Office in permitting us to make use of the topographic information on certain of its military maps that have been surveyed by students and others in recent years. In my own country similar maps made by the government are on sale for all purposes of public work and engineering work at a low cost of a few cents per sheet, and have been of incalculable benefit to many kinds of enterprise. And I can conceive of no greater step forward in the work of modernizing highway transportation and assisting development and comfort and convenience in a hundred ways than by extending this student survey service until all of the thickly settled portions of your country are mapped. With contour maps on this same scale, could we have had these maps at the beginning of our work, a great part of the cost of our surveys would have been saved.

We regret that we have found the work of perfecting our surveys and designs and measurements of river flow all so slow. All present know the disturbed political conditions and the unusual activities of the bandits at the time when our surveyors arrived. And the great solicitude of His Excellency the Director-General lest our engineers suffer harm or discomfort at their hands has led him to safeguard each of our field parties by a guard of soldiers. But lack of freedom for a single topographer to travel at will, and alone, and without delay to any point in the landscape that invited his attention has very materially slowed down our work. For all of these delays we are sorry, but I believe we are now within sight of the finish of the surveying that is needed for a decisive report.

The parting word to me by Mr. Charles A. Stone, President of the American International Corporation, was the expression of his earnest hope that I would find engineering conditions and prospects for the commerical success of the canal such that I could after careful review of all circumstances recommend immediate arrangements for beginning the work of construction.

I have not yet been on the ground long enough to safely estimate how long it will take to complete our studies, but I promise to do my best in hastening them.

I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities placed upon me by the American International Corporation and of the responsibility placed upon me by His Excellency the Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board whose servant I am in this matter. I cannot anticipate my findings. All that I can say is

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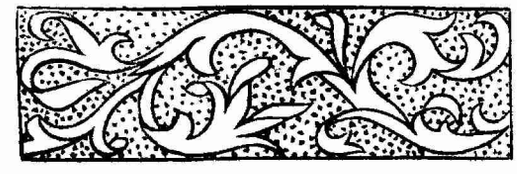
that I will faithfully make the investigations to the best of my ability, that I will do everything within my power to hasten the conclusion, and that all that Mr. Ripley has told me and all that I have seen fills me with hope that we shall find a good solution for all of these engineering problems and that the evident benefits to all concerned will justify early construction. My personal view is that the work of canal building can start sooner than railroad building, because the expenditure will be mainly for labor and Chinese material instead of for steel rails and bridge steel which now sells at greatly increased prices and is subject to a further extraordinary increase in cost of ocean freight.

A large part of the final decision as to commercial conditions and the financial outlook during the world's aftermath of war rests with His Excellency and his associates and with the bankers rather than with the engineers. So much of the quick financial resources of the world have been burned up during the great war that the statesmen and financiers, perhaps, will after all have a more difficult problem than the engineers, and when they have solved it will be entitled to the greater credit.

There is another matter on which I will say a few words, because it has been much in my mind ever since my tour to this region three years ago and my trip to Canton with the engineers and medical missionaries and my lecture on this subject *en voyage*, to which I have already referred.

I then expressed the belief that it was safely within the resources of modern engineering to curb and control these floods and I have availed of every opportunity to study further into the science of this subject and to collect further data about flood control in general the world over and about the Yellow River in particular, and the data collected by our engineers during the past three months have been of the utmost interest and present more of the scientific facts regarding the Yellow River, an understanding of which is necessary to its control, than have ever before been available to engineers. I am not yet through with these studies and if they turn out as I hope, I shall have something important to say on this subject later, and after my theories and plans have been further matured I shall present them to various of my Chinese friends best acquainted with the river and its history and to many of my engineering friends for their criticism. But the matter is of such interest and importance that I cannot refrain from saying now that all of these studies are leading me to the conclusion that the Yellow River is no such fierce untamable giant as has been painted, and that it can be brought within the straight and narrow way, all the way from the mountain gateway whence it issues on the plain, 400 miles to the sea, at a cost well within reach, and largely recovered from decreased cost of maintenance of dikes and increase in agricultural resources, with possiblilities of largly increased navigation thrown in as a bonus. But, as Kipling says, "That is another story."



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Outline for the Study of Current History Finance, Commerce and Geography

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Navigation of the Amur River.

References: Pp. 218,219.

Questions: 1. Where is the Amur River, and of what importance is the right of navigation? 2. How did the question of this right arise? When? 3. What treaties deal with this question? 4. Between what nations were these treaties signed? When? 5. What nation now interferes in this matter? Why? 6. What domestic and international rights has China to protect the Chinese merchants on the Amur river? 7. What is the meaning of the words "the violation of her sovereign rights"?

Topic 2: Far Eastern News Service.

References: Pp. 218,234 (a news item), 238,243.

Questions: 1. Name the two leading news agencies of the Far East. 2. What reasons occur to you why the rumor that these are to be united should be described as "disconcerting"? 3. Of what importance are news agencies in international affairs? 4. What does "subsidizing" mean? 5. In reading a magazine or a newspaper what is the effect upon your attitude to it if you learn that it is subsidized? 6. What plans are being discussed for a new news service between the Far East and the United States? 7. Discuss the importance of a low cable rate.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Is China to be Divided?

References: Pp. 220-222,224,226,-236,237,250,251,252.

Questions: 1. What is the attitude of General Wang toward the proposed Consortium? 2. What are China's "three great needs" at present? 3. How may a possible parallel be drawn in the relations of Egypt and England in the 19th century and those of China and Japan in the 20th Century? 4. What is the position of Mr. Tang Shao-yi in the Southern party at present? 5. Make a careful list of all the obstacles, domestic and foreign, that interfere with peace between the North and South. 6. If two strong governments could be formed in the North and South would that be a good thing for the Chinese people? 7. What are the steps being taken in the south to bring about an independent government? 8. What stand is taken by the northern militarists regarding the south now? 9. Study the pictures, and the descriptive notes on page 252 carefully, then read over your list of obstacles to peace, and decide whether these obstacles are as great as they seem.

Topic 2: Chinese and Western Women's Work in China

References: Pp. 248,249,250,232.

Question: 1. What positions are now open in China for women that were not open to them ten years ago? 2. What arguments can you give for and against women's entering public life? 3. What is the meaning of the term "Social Service"? 4. Can the arguments against women in public life be applied against them in social service? 5. What work is done by and for women in the Y.W.C.A.? 6. Hold a discussion or write a paper on the subject: "Woman as an economic factor in China."

Topic 1: Chinese Representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council.

References: Pp. 218.

Questions: 1. Why should this question be referred to the Diplomatic Body in Peking? 2. What is the peculiar position of Shanghai that makes this a debatable question? 3. "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny." What is the source of this remark? Does it apply partly or wholly to this matter?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Telephones in China.

References: Pp. 226,229.

Questions: 1. What is the difference between the telephone and the telegraph? 2. Does the telephone compete with the telegraph? 3. What does the author mean by saying that "the telephone offers a *direct* means of communication?" 4. Do you think the Chinese language makes the telephone of greater or of less importance in China than in foreign countries? 5. What is the relation between the Western Electric Company and the China Electric Company? 6. What is the relation between the Ministry of Communications and the China Electric Company? 7. Do you think the telephone business of China should be in the hands of the Central Government? 8. We are told that telephones will pay for themselves in ten years. Does this seem to you a high or low rate of return?

Topic 2. The Export of Human Hair.

References: Pp. 253-255.

Questions: 1. The average value of the human hair exported from China has varied in the last ten years, from 23 taels to 91 taels. Do these figures show the author's statements to be correct or not? 2. What reasons are given for the fluctuations in the price of hair? 3. Which of these reasons indicate changes in the demand for hair and which indicate changes in the supply of hair? 4. Why is hair sometimes sent to foreign countries, then back to China, then to foreign countries again? 5. What change in China would make this unprofitable?

Topic 3. Improvement in Silk Production.

References: Pp. 246-7.

Questions: 1. Who gave the money which has recently been turned over to the Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China? 2. How will this money probably be spent? 3. Why do the American manufacturers provide money for this purpose? What do they expect as the result of such expenditure? 4. What is being done by Nanking University to improve silk culture? 5. Is there any way in which the Chinese silk producers and merchants can profitably spend five thosand taels in America?

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News from North China

President Hsu Shih-chang has received a cablegram from President Wilson stating that his health has been improving and thanking him for his inquiries.

A luncheon party in honor of the French and Japanese Ministers in Peking was given by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday afternoon.

Colonel Drysdale, E. B. Price and T. C. Simmang, of the American Legation in Peking, have gone to Weili, a place in the hills about forty miles from Peking for a short hunting trip.

The annual meeting of the Peking Union Church was held on Wednesday evening. Preceding the business session there was served a cafeteria supper in the gymasium of the local Y. M. C. A.

The Anglo-Chinese Society gave an evening party on Tuesday afternoon in the theatre of the British Legation in Peking. Colonel Smallwood gave an illustrated lecture on "Modern Aviation."

Y. S. Tsao, Charge d' Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Denmark, accompanied by his wife, is now visiting in North China. He will leave China for Denmark the middle of this month for his post.

E. W. Mills, senior partner in the firm of Mills and Manning, consulting mining engineers, has returned to Peking from an extended visit to Japan and will make this city his permanent headquarters.

The International Club has secured from the government a Chinese translator, Mr. Li. Mr. Li is a graduate of Columbia University and it is believed that his services will be of benefit to the Club.

The American College Woman's Club held its first meeting of the season Wednesday afternoon in the club rooms. After a social meeting the Activities Committee gave the report of its plans for the coming year.

The North China Union Language School opened this autumn with one hundred and forty pupils. In addition to the regular school, the lecture courses which are held Tuesday and Friday mornings have begun.

Mr. Jensen, wireless telegraphy adviser to the Ministry of Communications, has returned to Peking after having spent the last three months traveling through Central and South China in connection with his work.

There was no official celebration on October 10th, in Peking, but as usual the Visitors' Book was placed at the main gate of the Presidential Office for the diplomats and foreign friends and advisers to register their names.

Tientsin beat Shanghai in the Clay Pigeon Interport shoot for the Murray Cup on Wednesday afternoon by ten points. This news fills local residents with enthusiasm. Tientsin has won the cup four times in succession.

Clarence B. Riker, president of the Sydney Ross Company and one of the largest manufacturers of proprietary medicine in America, after staying in Peking for three weeks, departed for Shanghai the end of last week.

E. C. Travis, of New York, general agent for the American Linseed Company, is spending a couple of weeks in Peking on a combined business and pleasure trip. He is accompanied by his wife and niece, Miss Thelma Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Atherton are expected to arrive in Peking within a few days. Mr. Atherton who has been one of the secretaries of the American Embassy in Tokyo, will take Z. D. C. Rogers' place as secretary to the American Legation in Peking.

His Excellency Bapst, the new French Minister to Tokio, was received in audience by President Hsu Shih-chang on Monday. He is staying for a few days in Peking as the guest of the French Minister prior to his proceeding to Japan to assume office.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking has practically decided to appoint Li Shih-tseng, manager of the Chinese Bean Curd Factory in Paris, as the representative of Chinese Labor at the forthcoming Labor Conference at Washington D. C.

Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Foreign office, representing Peking, beat Mr. Leslie in the finals of the open singles championship of Tientsin last Sunday by the score of 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. There were about 300 spectators present including the Civil Governor.

L. M. Mead, whose father was founder of the American Bank-Note Company, with Mrs. Mead and family, arrived in Peking last Sunday from Hangchow. He is joining the Princeton staff of the Peking Y. M. C. A. Mr. Mead is a self-supporting secretary.

Mr. Farnworth of the Harbin agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was married to Miss Bucklar, formerly assistant mistress of the Tientsin Public School on Wednesday afternoon in the All Saint's Church by the Rev. S. G. Teakle in Tientsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews, special representatives in China of the New York Museum of

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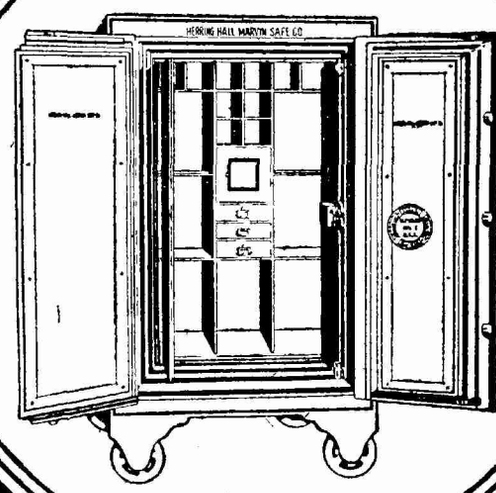

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Natural History, have returned from Urga where they have been on a hunting and collecting trip. They will be in Peking for some time before returning to America.

A women's patriotic meeting was held in the Tientsin Y. W. C. A. on Thursday afternoon, at which Chang Po-ling made the principal address. A special feature of the meeting was the giving of a patriotic speech by the three year old son of Mr. Wang, of the North China Star.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Thompson who have spent a few days at the *Hotel de Pekin* in Peking, have returned to their home in Kalgan. Mr. Thompson has been absent from his station for a month, during which time he took a large consignment of ponies to Shanghai for the Andersen, Meyer and Co.

Countess de Martel, wife of the French High Commissioner in Siberia, will shortly leave Peking for France. She will be accompanied by her son, Pierre. She has been in Peking several years, her husband having been Counseller of the French Legation prior to his appointment as High Commissioner in Siberia.

A pamphlet has been received by the Government in Peking suggesting the holding of conferences which should be attended by militarists of the North as well as of the South. That conference is to settle the Chinese internal question. The pamphlet states that it is hopeless to expect the politicians to make peace.

A musical program of the first order was given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin on Tuesday evening. It is a long time since Tientsin heard a better rendition of classical selections than those of the Russian Vocal Trio, or more popular music than that of the Italian "Black Battalion" Band.

General Chang Hsun, of Peking, who tried to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne and failed, has recently entered the mining field at Tayeh, the richest iron ore region in Hupeh. He is said to have bought a coal mine near Kwangshihkong where there are more than twenty mining companies in operation at present.

Friends of F. C. Hitchcock, former Vice-president of the Siems Carey Company, learn that the MacArthur Bros Co., of which he is Vice-president has recently secured a G. $200,000,000 contract for the reconstruction of Nancy in France. Mr. Hitchcock is now proceeding to France to direct the reconstruction.

The International Lodge in Peking held its annual installation meeting Wednesday. The new Masonic Temple, formerly Dr. Morrison's library, was dedicated by Dr. John R. Hykes who is representing the District Grand Lodge of China and Professor Perrin of the Boston University, representative of the Grand Lodge of Massachuesetts.

Dr. T. J. N. Gatrell, Peking representative of the American International Corporation, and of the Siems Cary Company, left Peking for America by way of Shanghai on Thursday for an extended furlough. Dr. Gatrell has been in indifferent health for some time and will go to California to recuperate. On this trip he was accompanied by his family.

At a meeting of the directors of the International Anti-opium Association held on Monday afternoon, Roger S. Greene of the Rockefeller Foundation and Rev. D. W. Beers, of the Union Church, were unanimously elected to the board. Dr. Wu Lien-teh was appointed to represent the board at the coming meeting of the Anti-opium Association in Shanghai.

Many engineers, Chinese officials, foreign business men and bankers attended the dinner given on Monday evening in Tientsin by R. Ripley, Chief Engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, in honor of John R. Freeman, dean of American engineers, who is now visiting in North China to decide whether the Grand Canal improvement work should be undertaken or not.

Peking, October 12, 1919.

News from Central China

The Japanese consular service in China has recently established a Japanese Consulate General in Ichang, a prosperous commercial port in the upper Yangtze. The Consulate General was formally opened on September 29.

It is reported that certain Peking officials are making efforts to secure the possession of the iron mine at Chengmenshan in Kiangsi. The said mine is a very rich one in Kiangsi and its iron ore deposit is estimated at 6,000,000 tons.

The demand for tallow, both white and green, and sesamum seeds in Hankow appears to be brisk and several purchases of the products are reported to have been made. The prices of yarn are inclined to be a little easier, but there is still a brisk demand.

The salary of the entire force of Hupeh for the month of September has been paid by the military governor. As for the arrears, there is no remittance from Peking, but 60 per cent of it was paid out of the provincial treasury. The amount totaled $1,700,000.

The outbreak of an epidemic resembling plague, reported from Hengchow, Hunan, where it caused about a hundred deaths a day in the city. The symptoms are chills, diarrhea and convulsions, in some ways it is like cholera and in others it is like malaria.

The anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, October 10, was observed by the people here, and the celebration this year appears to be better in general than the past few years. Besides the flag display, there were street parades by the different Chinese volunteer companies in Hankow.

Dr. Wu Chung-yen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow, departed for Peking on October 6. It is stated that his mission in visiting the metropolis is connected with the negotiation concerning the occupancy of a wharf in the native city of Hankow on the Han River by a Japanese concern.

On the request of President Hsu Shih-chang, General Ha Han Chang visited Wuchang this week to exchange views with the Governors of Hupeh on measures for urging the resumption of the Shanghai Peace Conference. General Ha will proceed to Kiangsi and Kiangsu for the same mission.

The great industrial company promoted in the arly summer by the gentry in Chengtu is reported to ave assumed a defnite shape. The company consists five divisions, the important features of which are the formation of an industrial bank and the promotion of mining enterprises in Szechuan.

The rice in Hupeh this year is rather discouraging. The great part of the crop was destroyed by the serious flood disaster in the province. The price of rice is assuming an upward tendency and unless a supply from the near by province is developed the poor are bound to suffer.

The Wuhan tennis singles championship was won on October 10, the Chinese National Day, by Ling Yu Shen of St. John's University, Shanghai. The finals in doubles will be played Saturday, October 11, at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. courts, and Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, will make an address on that day.

The paper mill workers in Wuchang went on strike this week on their demand for more wages being refused by their employers. The workers say that they cannot secure a living at the low wages they used to receive when the level of the standard of living is higher year by year. Their demand was later partly conceded to by their employers through the compromise made by the Chamber of Commerce in Wuchang.

The amount of iron manufactured in China through the modern process, according to the *China Advertiser*, totals 4 million tons a year, while 3 million tons are manufactured by the old method. The amount of iron ore deposit at various mines in the country is estimated at 633,988,000 tons. The ore deposit in Hupeh is 73,838,000 tons, while those in Anhwei and Kiangsi are 119,460,000 and 6,000,000 tons respectively.

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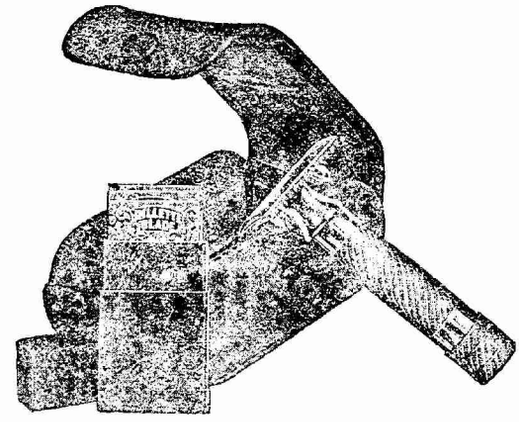

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The China Steam Ship Company of Hunan has recently petitioned the government, complaining against the commandeering of ships by the government troops in the upper Yangtze, which is hampering the trade in that part of the country to a very large extent. Merchants all hesitate to jeopardize in trading on upper Yangtze where chances are that their goods might be detained and even partly confiscated by the government troops.

In accordance with a Peking instruction, General Ni Shih-chung, military governor of Anhwei and Inspector General of the Yangtze valley, has proclaimed martial law in the Yangtze regions. In view of the serious situation in Hunan caused by the deadlock of the Shanghai Peace Conference, General Chang Chin-yao proclaimed martial law in Changsha on October 1. The situation in that province is becoming critical, according to the latest report.

The association for the redemption of the Nan-chang-Kiukiang Railway, a line built with Japanese funds, is making strenuous efforts for the redemption of the line from the hands of the Japanese. At a recent meeting it was decided to institute a savings lottery in order to raise the necessary fund. As soon as this measure is approved by the governor, the lottery will be instituted under the joint auspices of the above association and the proyincial government of Kiangsi.

The fourth annual meeting of the Hankow American Volunteer Company was held on October 10, at the American Consulate General. The result of the election was as follows: Captain and Commanding Officer, J. H. Ross (Major U. S. A. resigned), Lieutenant R. C. Mackay, and treasurer, F. H. Betz. It was suggested that a provision be made in the revised set of Company Regulations and Bye Laws whereby men of forty-five years of age or over after certain service in the company, might be permitted to join a reserve section.

A copper mine is reported to have been discovered in the southwest district of Siangyang, Nanchang in Hupeh province. The ore of this mine is confirmed to be of the best quality. Mining operations are in the hands of the deputy munitions officer, and the mines are not worked at present on account of financial difficulties. The fund necessary to start operations, according to an English mining expert, is about $3,000,000. It is stated that the mines will likely be operated under Sino-British auspices. Miners who have examined the mines say that the mines will pay well.

Hankow, October 10, 1918.

News From Honan

The autumn session of the Provincial Assembly began in October 1, by holding an inauguration ceremony at 10 a. m.

The financial authority of the province has been requested by the general post-office to diminish the rate of parcels, by receiving 5 per cent of its price.

According to the advertisement of the Feng Lo Theater, all of the money received during the 2nd to the 4th of October will be contributed to the Plague Relief Fund.

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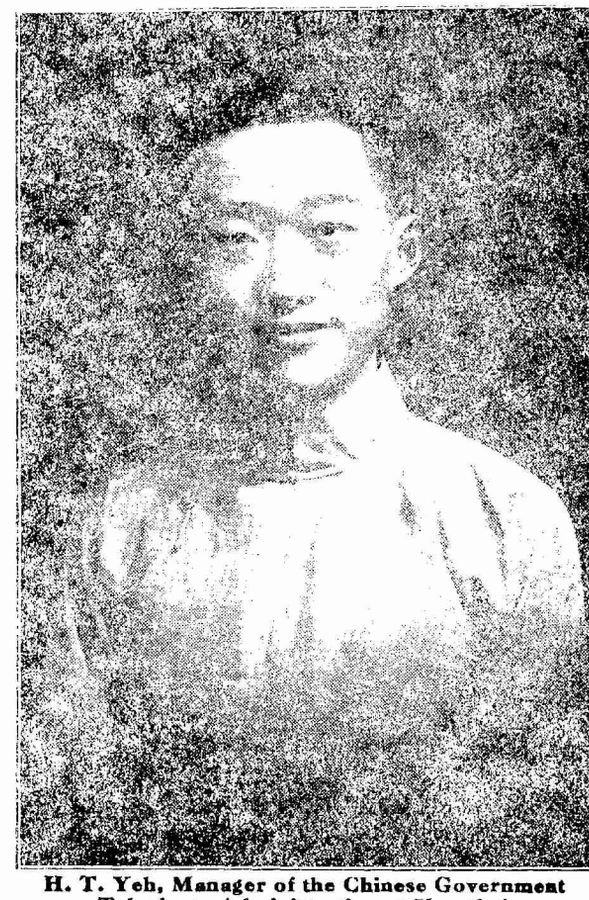
Chang Hsin Yu was appointed to Wen Hsiang and Lu Shih, and Mr. Keng Chang Yu to Meng Hsien and Wen Hsin to investigate the flood conditions in these four places.

The four "taoyin" have been instructed by Civil Governor Chao Tih of Honan to order their subordinates to make careful preparation for local self-administration, because the regulation of self-administration in districts was already promulgated by a Presidential mandate.

A letter was received from Liu Ching, one of the Honan students in America, to the following effect: "Since the money has been received from Honan the superintendent of Chinese students have only half of the money required for each one of the Honan students. Although telegrams and letters have been sent out to the Provincial authority asking for money even a cent has not been received. Not only school fees must be paid by borrowing from others, but even the boarding school could not be paid."

T. H. K.

Who's Who in China



H. T. Yeh, Manager of the Chinese Government Telephone Administration at Shanghai.
(葉鴻英)

H. T. Yeh, who has been managing the telephone administration in the Chinese City of Shanghai for the last two years, is only thirty-four years of age. Born at Shanghai, he is well acquainted with the local conditions.

He graduated from the Lung Meng Normal School at the top of his class and received official encouragement for his diligence. Later he studied at the highest government institution of learning in Kiangsu where he specialized in literature.

In 1912, Mr. Yeh was appointed a member of the secretariat of the Judicial Yamen at Shanghai. A few months later, he became a member of the general affairs department of the temporary headquarters of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu. Upon the organization of a district legislature at Shanghai he became its chief secretary.

In April of 1913, he was promoted to be secretary of the Senate in Peking. In March of 1914, he was appointed by Mandate to be secretary of the Legislative Council.

In April of 1915, upon the termination of the work of the Council, he was recommended by Chief Secretary Ku Ao for the official rank of magistrate. The recommendation was approved by the Government, and permission was granted of exempting him from the examination for magistrates.

In August of 1915, he was referred by the Ministry of the Interior to Hupeh for appointment. In May of 1916, he was appointed secretary of the Constitution Conference in Peking.

One year later, upon the closing of the Constitution Conference, the Civil Governor of Hupeh requested that Mr. Yeh be sent to his province to wait for appointment as magistrate. Before the request had been granted, Mr. Yeh was ordered by the Ministry of Communications in the Autumn of 1917 to be manager of the Chinese Government Telephone Administration at Shanghai.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

October 8. Chinese government 8 per cent 10-year loan issued at sterling £1,800,000 at 98 to Messrs. Vickers in payment for supplies to Chinese government, is underwritten in London without difficulty.

GENERAL

October 7. M. Clemenceau announces his determination to resign after the forth-coming election.——A Russian telegraph agency from Omsk that the Inter-allied command in the Far East proposed to the Russian military authorities in Vladivostock stated that the Russian troops should be removed from the Vladivostock fortress, but that its compliance with representations from the Koltchak government they subsequently withdrew their request.

October 8. Lord Haldane, British Secretary of State for War, during the years before the outbreak of the war in Europe in the course of a series of articles in a London newspaper, expresses the opinion that if the Bagdad question had been settled, one great obstacle to reconciling German with British and French interests would have disappeared.——The *Daily Mail* (London) states that the law officers of the Crown have discovered that, under the Suspensory Act, the Home Rule Act operates automatically on the day the last belligerent, namely Turkey, signs the Peace Treaty.——The German Council of Workers negotiates with the Moscow Government for the dispatch of 800,000 German unemployed to Soviet Russia.

October 9. Advices from Rome indicate that the King of Italy may abdicate as a result of the impasse arising out of the situation at Fiume where D'Annunzio's forces are in possession of the Italian army and navy refusing to obey orders to dislodge him.——The center of interest in European politics at present time centers in the Baltic provinces in Russia where German garrisons have defied the orders from Berlin to retire; General Bermondt's advance guard of Germans and Russians occupy Riga. British official view is that the Germans are deliberately scheming to secure the controlling position of Russia by German troops occupying Petrograd and then posing as savers of the country. Sir George Buchanan, former British Ambassador at Petrograd says: "If we allowed Germany to make Russia a German colony, we should be confronted with a Germany far more powerful than she was before the war."

October 12. After several days of apparent improvement President Wilson's condition, is such that he must remain in bed for an extended period and a letter in the daily press states that the President is suffering from a cerebral lesion and is not likely to be a factor in American politics in the future.

October 14. Bulletin from President Wilson's physician states President is normal and his mind is unimpared.

Men and Events

Walter B. Walker, editor of *Silk*, an important journal dealing with silk in America, is in Shanghai on business.

L. O. McGowan, of the China American Trading Company of Tientsin, is in Shanghai on business. He is accompanied by Mrs. McGowan.

P. J. Fitzsimmons, formerly in business in Shanghai, who has been in America for several months returned to Shanghai this week.

W. A. Reid, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, stationed at Chengchow, is in Shanghai this week on his way to America.

Francis B. Wreaks, of the Yangtze Insurance Company, Shanghai, departed for America on Saturday, September 11, per s. s. *Ecuador*.

M. N. Zankl of the Chinese American Publishing Company, 25 Nanking Road, is expected to return to Shanghai from America on Sunday, October 19, per s.s. *Empress of Russia*.

Lt. H. W. Bear, who has been stationed in Peking with the American legation guard, for the past year was in Shanghai this week on his way to Samoa, where he has been lately transferred.

William H. Patterson, assistant manager of A. O. Andersen & Company, steamship owners and merchants, of Portland, Ore., is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Edward H. Babcock, Jr., of the International Banking Corporation at Kobe, Japan, has been transferred to the National City Bank of New York, and is planning to depart for New York at an early date.

"The Momentous Problem of National Salvation," is the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, on Saturday, October 18, 7 p.m.

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A meeting of the Moral Welfare Committee of the China Continuation Committee will be held on Tuesday, October 21, at 5 : 30 p.m. at No. 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai. Reports of various committees will be heard.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, October 23rd, at 5:30 p.m. A lecture will be given by Dr. Arthur Stanley, president of the society, on "Greek and Chinese Art Ideals."

James R. Browne, who has been an accountant in New York for several years, is enroute to Shanghai to take up connections with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Browne is a brother of Mrs. H. H. Kinyon, wife of the associate editor of the *Trans-Pacific* magazine of Tokio.

The Quest Society of Shanghai will undertake to discuss and settle the following questions during the 1919-20 sessions of that organization: Race prejudice, sex prejudice, class prejudice, wealth, democracy, socialism, personality, eugenics, religion, science, the middle class, the stock exchange, education, the mob-mind, war and China.

The annual meeting of the Committee of Management of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association, 6 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai was held on Tuesday, October 14th, 1919, at 12 : 30 p.m. Tiffin was served. The meeting considered reports of work, election of officers for the ensuing year and transacted other business.

According to the *China Medical Journal* for September a Chinese girl near Kaifeng was reported to have swallowed a needle. The patient denied swallowing anything but her girl friends insisted that she had taken two packages of needles—fifty in all. The father of the girl insisted upon an operation, which was done. After a thorough search, the physicians recovered forty-five, some from the stomach and some from the intestines. The patient recovered her health completely.

The Central Committee of the American Red Cross in Shanghai, this week received the following cablegram from Dr. Teusler, of the American Red Cross who has been on a tour of inspection through Western Siberia: "Need equipment immediately to build evacuation camps to fight typhus. Sanitary situation Western Siberia fearful. Many lives will be saved if we can establish camps before winter. Must have tools soon as possible. Organizing here gangs of carpenters to begin work immediately."

J. E. Hamilton Stevenot, official Far Eastern Representative of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of Manila who has been in China for some time, returned to Manila from Shanghai this week. The Curtiss Company has established a school of aviation at Manila for the purpose of training students in the operation of aeorplanes. Mr. Stevenot's trip through China was for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of this field for the development of aviation. The business of the Curtiss Company for the entire Far East will be handled from the Manila office.

"To what class of illustration would an average Chinese react, and why?" was the subject discussed by C. P. Yeh, at a meeting of the Advertising Club of China on Wednesday, October 15, at the Palace Hotel. Mr. Yeh emphasized the fact that much attention should be diverted towards advertising in China as to accuracy and production, in order to insure future identification of trade marks carefully noted by the people, and thus prevent substitution. A discussion followed the address in connection with Chinese advertising. About fifty persons attended the meeting.

Prof. Joseph Bailie, of the department of colonization, Nanking University, has arrived in Shanghai where he will remain until November 7 when he sails for America. Prof. Bailie had charge of the colonization work for Chinese flood refugees at Kirin, Manchuria, but was forced to abandon the enterprise because of the opposition of the Chinese military authorities who were instigated by the Japanese officials of Manchuria. After a series of disturbances, Prof. Bailie was finally set upon by Chinese soldiers and bandits who severely beat him and robbed him of all of his property including most of his clothing.

Chu Ying Kuang, the recently appointed Civil Governor of Shantung Province, in an address at the opening of the regular session of the Shantung Provincial Assembly on October 1, said: "If we do not undertake to develop the province ourselves, the people of another nation, or nations will plan to undermine us. Furthermore, Shantung may be regarded as the world's Shantung upon whose destiny particular attention has been focused. Peace or danger and gain or loss will depend upon this one ray of light—we cannot afford to fail." The speaker urged a reform of the legal administration of the province, the construction of roads, and the suppression of bandits.

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The marriage took place recently in Japan of L. W. Martin, special representative in China for the American Car & Foundry Company at Peking, and Miss Dorcas Carleton. Mrs. Martin is the daughter of Murray Carleton, a director of many well known business houses and several American banks in St. Louis. Prior to Mr. Martin's coming to China he was in Italy for two years in connection with the Italian Government who had purchased cars and railway material from the American Car & Foundry Co. He was formerly in Vladivostock also in connection with cars purchased by the Russian government from his company.

Charles Clarence Batchelder, Trade Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is enroute to Peking, according to recent announcements, where he will be Acting Commercial Attache in the absence of Julean Arnold now in the United States. Mr. Batchelder sailed from Seattle for China on September 27. His stay in China as a Department of Commerce representative will be indefinite, according to the announcements. Mr. Batchelder has spent three years in the Far East and devoted a number of months to economical investigations for the United States Government in the Philippines. He was for some years Assistant Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands.

In honor of the celebration of the anniversary of the Chinese Republic on Friday, October 10, many Chinese and Allied flags were flown, in the International Settlement of Shanghai. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, held a reception, which was largely attended by Chinese officials and a large number of foreign Consular, Judicial, and Municipal callers. The Chinese Company, S. V. C. was present and a number of officers of the S. V. C., at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Bubbling Well Road. One of the most interesting features of the celebration was a large procession of various institutions including the National Students' Union, the Shanghai Students' Union and the Chinese Y. M. C. A. It has been reported that nearly 10,000 persons paraded during the day at the West Gate recreation ground. Many entertainments were also held at the various associations and schools during the day.

Says Chinese Christians Do Japanese Brothers an Injustice

H. Kawasumi, general secretary of the Japanese Sunday School Association, in a letter which has been sent to the Chinese organization, according to the *Japan Advertiser* for October 7, expresses regret at the action of the Chinese Sunday School Association in advising the postponement of the national convention of the organization which was scheduled for Tokyo in October 1920. It will be remembered that the China organization during the last week in September sent a cablegram with a covering letter to the American headquarters urging that the convention be postponed. The headquarters of the organization in America had already received protests from many sources against the scheduled meeting in the capital city of a nation, the hands of which were "red with blood" from the Korean incident. In Mr. Kawasumi's letter to Mr. Tewksbury, general secretary of the Chinese organi-

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zation in Shanghai, he states that the Federated Christian churches of Japan had investigated the Korean problem and had protested to the Japanese Government—and that the Japanese Government is now instituting the reforms asked for. The letter also states, "It is, if true, a regretable thing that our neighbors in China would be entertaining such anti-Japanese feelings at this time when their cooperation is particularly needed." Further action of the China organization since the receipt of the foregoing correspondence is not known. Recent developments in Korea tend to show that the "reforms" are but the usual Japanese camouflage. This is not expected to help the attitude of the Chinese Christians.

American College Club of Shanghai

More than 50 members and guests were present at the annual meeting of the American College Club of Shanghai, on October 9, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lacy, 10 Woosung Road. The club is entering upon its fifth year, having been organized in 1915 at an informal meeting of college women at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre. The suggestion that a group of such women be organized for some definite form of active service met with favor and since its organization the membership has increased to 105. The club has worked in connection with the American Red Cross, Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, secured subscriptions for various charity campaigns and helped to swell the number of books in the library of the Shanghai American School. The two presidents of the club have been Mrs. H. P. Sailor, and Mrs. W. H. Lacy. A number of Chinese women are also enrolled as members in the club, having graduated from various American colleges. The treasury has a balance of Mex. $68.86. Mrs. Lacy, who has served as president for two years, thanked the members for their cooperation which has made possible the successful year. There is a feeling on the part of some members she stated, that the club has not taken up enough activities; on the other hand there are those who think the club should be primarily social, and that since its members are also members of the American Woman's Club, it is better not to duplicate the work of that organization which gives scope for literary work and social-service. During the year two charter members have died: Mrs. George Fitch and Mrs. Roy Roberts.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; vice-president, Miss May Ling Sung; secretary-treasurer, Miss Gertrude Oldroyd.

Mrs. Baldwin, the newly elected president presided, and acknowledged her pleasure in the confidence reposed in her. She welcomed the visitors and appealed to members for a special effort at hospitality toward new members. She spoke of the special opportunity afforded to people who care to do research work the coming year by the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club, which is entering upon the study of Chinese Art, and asked Mrs. Wilbur, acting chairman of that department to outline the plans. Mrs. Wilbur reported that the various epochs

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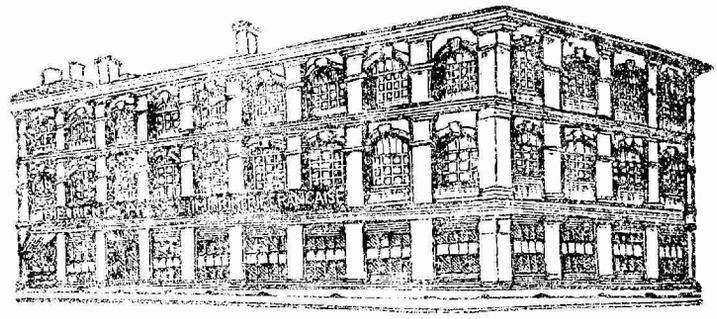

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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of Chinese art, as outlined by Fenellosa, will be studied, and the various fine-arts and art-crafts presented by papers and by exhibitions. Several interesting subjects were still open for volunteers.

Mrs. Vanderbeek reported on the proposed social work of the American Song Service.

Women and Events

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will give a tea in honor of Consul-General Sammons at 4:30 o'clock, Thursday, October 23rd, at his home on Rue Corneille.

The marriage took place on Thursday, October 9, of Chinglin Wen, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wen Tsung-yao, and Miss Peggy Wong, at 158 Jessfield Road, Shanghai.

P. Frank Pomeroy of Garner, Quelch and Company of Shanghai and Miss Dorothy Mace were married at the American Consulate-General in Tientsin on Saturday, October 11.

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 11, of C. J. Passikides of the Municipal finance department and Miss M. L. Barber, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai.

The American Song Service is planning to hold a Hallowe'en party at the Masonic Hall on October 31, at 8:30 p. m. Committees have been appointed to take charge of the entertainment and refreshments.

Invitations have been issued for a reception and dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rosenfeld, on Tuesday, October 28, at the Astor House Hotel, at 10 p. m. to meet Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenfeld.

On Thursday, October 23rd, will be "ladies day" at the Rotary Club. All wives of the members and lady friends of the single members of the Rotary Club will be invited to attend the tiffin at the Cafe Parisien, Shanghai.

A reception will be given at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Friday evening, October 24, by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fleming in honor of Capt. and Mrs. H. Ashley, who have recently arrived in Shanghai. There will be dancing.

"What is being done for the blind in the U. S. A.," was the subject discussed by Mrs. G. B. Fryer, at a meeting of the Union Church Ladies' Society on Wednesday, October 15. Exhibitions of the work done by the blind in America was on display.

A series of bridge parties is planned to be given by the American Woman's Club at the Columbia Country Club, beginning on Monday, October 27. Season tickets will be $5.00 and remittances may be sent to Mrs. E. C. Stocker, 64 Avenue Dubail.

A large number of guests were present at a tea given by Miss Bertha Woods and Mrs. F. J. Seeman, in honor of Mrs. E. M. Woods and her daughter, Miss E. Woods, at their home at 373 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, October 13 and 14.

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai has issued invitations for an "at home" to American Consul-General Thomas Sammons at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, October 21, from 4 to 7 p.m. Members are permitted to bring two guests. There will be a musical program and dancing.

The first meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club was held on Thursday, October 16, Mrs. F. J. White of the Shanghai Baptist

College spoke on "Primitive Chinese Art—the Pacific Influence." The talk was illustrated by various examples of primitive Pacific art gathered from Java, Alaska and China.

Miss Alice E. Job, who has spent considerable time in Shanghai, and who has been touring the Orient for several years, is now in Yokohama after an extensive trip throughout Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. Miss Job is planning to publish an account of her travels, illustrating same with pictures she has taken of the various places, according to the *Japan Advertiser*.

According to the Department of Labor 12,000,000 women (1 per cent of the population) are now engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, a number estimated by the department officials to be "about normal." The great extension of opportunities for women workers caused by the war drew many of them to new tasks, and at present there is complaint from large employers that they cannot hire women in such numbers as they wish.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Roosevelt-Root Idealism

From the "New York Tribune"

In 1908 Theodore Roosevelt was President and Elihu Root Secretary of State, as in 1917 Woodrow Wilson was President and Robert Lansing Secretary of State. Bearing on the relations of this country toward Japan and China, and particularly bearing on the differences between practical idealism and theorizing idealism, it is worth while to compare the Root-Takahira exchange of notes and the Lansing-Ishii exchange of notes. In 1908 Messrs. Root and Takahira settled long vexing issues by agreeing to a statement, of which the following are the vital paragraphs: "The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China." "They are also determined to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire." In 1917 Messrs. Lansing and Ishii agreed on the following new formula: "The governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." The two agreements come close to being contraries. One is bottomed on the idea that neither nation shall acquire anything in China. The other recognizes that Japan possesses rights not possessed by this or any other country. Much speculation has been indulged in regard to where lies the responsibility for the clause in the peace treaty under which Japan practically acquires Shantung without specific pledge to retransfer it to China. It is said the President's complaisance was because he had no choice unless willing to risk driving Japan to Germany and Russia; that to secure a larger good he sacrificed China. The seed of the trouble was laid long before the peace conference met—more than a year before, when Mr. Lansing, with his chief's consent, recognized special Japanese rights. Japan is not to be blamed for considering we had agreed she was to have a free hand, for the Lansing-Ishii note obviously referred to Shantung.

Nationalization of Industries in China

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The British Miners' Union demands that coal mines be nationalised. American miners also demand the nationalisation of all mines. Affected by these two bodies of men the French Labour Union has also decided to ask for the nationalisation of all important properties. By 1,630 votes against 324 the French Labour Union passed the following resolution: "Railways, transportation, and coal mines should be nationalised, and the best modern devices be used to increase output and decrease manual labour." What would Chinese officials say when they read such news. We imagine that they would laugh until their eyes are no where to be seen and their voice become hoarse. The latest idea in the western countries is nationalisation. Following the example China may also nationalise every important undertaking. This would enable the number of official posts in the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to increase by leaps and bounds. But hold on, you Peking officials. Look at what others call nationalisation. This is what they say, "The business of production shall be managed by the producers, and the management of consumption by the State." We would advise our officials to read these carefully.

The Military Pact With Japan

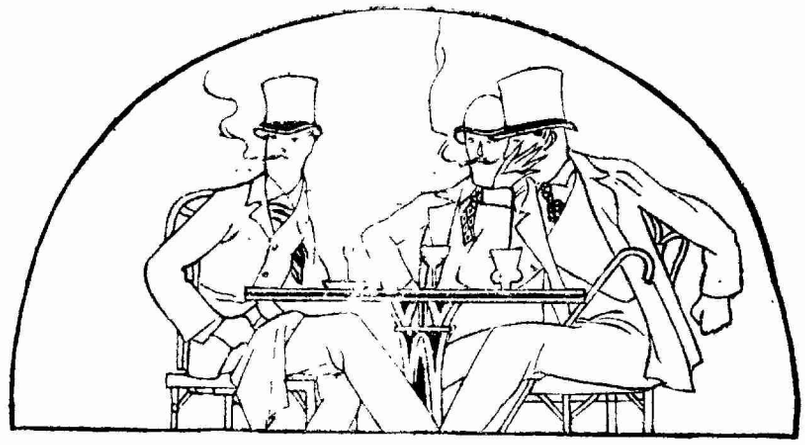
From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

No question is more important than the question of cancelling the military pact with Japan. The non-An Fu Club elements of the North now realise this point, and are trying to persuade the Japanese to agree to the proposal. The agreement which was made secretly by Little Hsu in February has, however, altered the terms of the pact. It is important to remember that such an understanding cannot be recognised as legal as it was agreed to by Little Hsu without authority from the proper authorities. Even Tuan Chi-jui was informed after the new understanding was agreed to. At any rate the pact itself is an illegal document as it was not concluded in the usual legal way. Whatever new understanding is based on it must therefore also be illegal. With regard to the matter of military activities on the Siberian border they should strictly be a combined movement of the Allied troops. The idea of a separate alliance between China and Japan must, therefore, be contrary to the idea of Allied co-operation. Obata asks Peking if the North had decided to join the South in trying to cancel the pact. We say the wish to cancel this treaty is universal throughout the world.

Confucianism Morality in China

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Confucius was worshiped because it was thought his teachings and conduct were sufficient to be a model for all ages. Confucianism is, however, clearly unfitted for this progressive period. His doctrine about loyalty to the emperor is in contradiction to our idea of democracy. The worship, we presume, is therefore



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for the purpose of showing respect for Confucius' morality. Even then things have much changed. The moral standard of yesterday is no longer the standard of today. Yet Confucianism remains a high moral. But mere worship will do little towards promoting high morality.

Japanese Loans

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

In order to raise funds to meet military expenditures and to pay the troops, who are demanding immediate payment, the North is resorting to all sorts of means to get money. Peking has tried to issue bonds secured on land tax. The provinces are dragging our mines and public properties for sale. Japan is approached for an independent loan for the purpose of meeting improper expenses. Such a loan is opposed by the people, yet Chwang Chin-ko says that Peking should secure the friendship of Japan by suppressing the boycott movement. Chwang must have a quite different set of thinking organs.

Peace and Foreign Loans

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Political economy in China used to be maintained by deception of others. It is now maintained by deceiving the authorities themselves. They seem to believe reports which are not believed by others. We do not believe they really believe their own stories but without faith they cannot deceive themselves. They say peace is assured and loans are not difficult to conclude. Others do not believe such yarns, but they believe it. Do they really believe it? It is questionable. It is like "grinding the teeth while passing the gate of the butcher."

Why the Japanese Denounce America

From the "Yamato" (Japanese)

"Americans complain that Japanese have lately become very censorious against America, and it is said that even some American journalists have appealed to the Japanese authorities asking them to exercise their influence. Yes, it is a fact that we Japanese denounce America. We are doing our best to denounce that country. "The reason is that the recent culminations in the U. S. Senate have insulted Japan's honor and despised the Yamato race, and that Americans unmistakably entertain capital-imperialistic ambitions under the cloak of false justice and humanity." It is true, continues the Yamato, there are among the Americans a number of good gentlemen with Puritan blood, but there are also tyrannical men. It is noteworthy these men are responsible for the recent actions of America. The Yamato proceeds to refer to the actions of Republican Senators regarding the Shantung question, the new loan consortium and the treatment of negroes in America. Some years ago, says the paper, the United States seceded from the old loan group for the reason that she did not desire to interfere in China's domestic administration. America has now proposed to form a new consortium and to place China ostensibly under international control but really under the control of Americans. Is this not, asks the Yamato, a glaring manifestation of capital imperialism?

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Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

Siberia A Japanese "Outlet"

From the "Yamato" (Japanese)

The report that America has proposed the withdrawal of troops from Siberia is denied by the War Department and the Foreign Office, but such a proposal may well be expected, says the Yamato. The U. S. acting Secretary of State, continues the Yamato, said that American soldiers, having come into collision with Siberian troops, were compelled to apologize by the pressure brought to bear on them by Japanese troops. American troops are constantly at loggerheads with Seminov's troops, and moreover they have lost credit among the Siberian population. Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador in Tokio, attempts to replace the Koltchak Government by a Socialist party, but this attempt failed. This is one of the reasons why America has lost her reputation. As a result, it seems that it has become impossible for America to realize the object of controlling the Siberian railways. Even if the American troops in Siberia be withdrawn, Japan need not take similar action. It is Japan's duty to preserve the peace of the Far East, and she cannot afford to see the peace disturbed by the Bolsheviks. Japan's population is yearly increasing by 600,000 or 700,000, continues the Yamato. It is necessary for her to find an outlet abroad, but America does not permit immigration, while Japan's way is also blocked in Canada, Africa and Australia. The Japanese people will have no alternative but to find scope for their development in Manchuria and Siberia, which are but thinly populated. China stands in the same position as Japan, and both may assist the Russians to open up the resources of Siberia.

Preparations for German Foreign Trade Revival

"THE active preparation for a resumption of trade between the countries recently at war is not a matter of surprise," said a lecturer in the Educational Department of the National City Bank of New York, commenting on the steps now being taken in that direction. "The pre-war trade between the Central powers and the Allies and their associates," he added, "amounted to nearly $3,000,000,000 a year, which of itself would suggest a reasonably prompt return to former relations, while the history of all wars of the commercial period—1850-1919—shows in every instance not only a prompt return to trading relations but an increase of trade between countries only a moment earlier at war."

"Trade between France and Germany following their war of 1870-71 was not only promptly resumed but promptly increased. The imports of France from Germany in the year before that war, 1869, were G. $50,000,000 and in 1872, the year following the war, were approximately G. $70,000,000 and aggregated G. $66,000,000 a year during the five years following the war. Germany imported from France in 1869 G. $60,000,000 worth of merchandise and in the five years following the war her imports from France averaged $83,000,000 a year.

Another striking example of trade resumption closely following war relations is found in the figures of America's trade with Spain prior to and following

our war with that country. The imports of the United States from Spain in 1897, the year prior to that war, were in round terms G. $4,000,000, and in the five years following that war averaged G.$6,000,000 per annum, while our exports to that country which were G.$11,000,000 a year preceding the war advanced to an average of G.$14,000,000 a year in the five years which followed it. In the case of the Russo-Japanese war, the exports of Japan to Russia in the five years following that struggle averaged twice as much per annum as in the year preceding that war.

The volume of the pre-war commerce between the General Powers and the Allies and their associates was very large, larger perhaps than is usually realized and aggregated nearly G.$3,000,000,000 a year. America's trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey aggregated nearly G.$600,000,000 in our fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, and more that G.$500,000,000 of this was with Germany alone, about G. $50,000,000 with Austria-Hungary, and G.$25,000,000 with Turkey. U. S. exports to Germany in the year preceding the war amounted to G.$330,000,000, to Austria-Hungary G.$23,000,000, and to Turkey about G. $5,000,000, while from Germany our imports were G.$190,000,000, Austria-Hungary G.$20,000,000, and Turkey G.$20,000,000.

Great Britain sold to the Central Powers in the year prior to the war about G. $400,000,000 worth of merchandise and bought from them another G. $400,000,000 worth; France sold to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey about G. $200,000,000 worth of merchandise per annum prior to the war, and took from them about G. $250,000,000 worth. Italy's sales to the Central Powers aggregated about G. $125,000,000 a year and her purchases from them G. $175,000,000, while Belgium's imports from them were about G. $160,000,000 per annum and her sales to them G. $220,000,000. In fact, the Allies and their associates, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and British India, bought from Germany in 1913 more than G. $1,000,000,000 of merchandise and sold to her nearly G. $1,500,000,000 worth, while from Austria they bought about G. $150,000,000 worth and sold her G. $200,000,000 worth, making the total of pre-war trade between the two great groups of nations recently at war fully G. $3,000,000,000 per annum.

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GERMANY—1890-1919

	Imports from Germany	*Exports to Germany*
1890	G. $ 98,838,000	G. $ 85,563,000
1895	81,014,000	92,053,000
1900	97,375,000	187,348,000
1905	118,268,000	194,220,000
1910	168,805,000	249,555,000
1911	163,243,000	287,496,000
1912	171,380,000	306,959,000
1913	188,963,000	331,684,000
1914	189,919,000	344,794,000
1915	91,373,000	28,863,000
1916	13,944,000	289,000
1917	1,525,000	2,199,000
1918	64,000	
1919	678,000	61,000

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Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—Fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range of prices. Although trading was fairly active, operations were more of a professional than general character. Local mills seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to buy considering that exports are at a standstill and the final outturn of the crop is far more favorable than anticipated. The brilliant weather we have been having has more than helped the maturation of the late planting and in consideration of same they have assumed a waiting attitude.

From the above, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a lower level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings.

Liverpool, October 6, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....30.00 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....15.10 „

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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Good Middling American, Spot.....19.79 "
do Oct.....20.19 "
do Jan.....20.17 "

Market :— Steady.

New York, October 8, 1919

New York Market:—

Dec. 33.12 cents
Jan. 33.27 "
Mar. 33.33 "

Market :—Firm

Bombay, October 4, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach new crop.....Rps. 494 per Khandy

Market :— Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi New Crop.....Tls. 35.00
Tungchow New Crop.. " 33.50
Shanghai New Crop.... " 31.00
Shanghai M. Ginned New Crop..... " 31.50
Ningpo New Crop..... " 30.00

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—This market has been inactive since the beginning of September, the general opinion being that if this condition could continue for another month, Tussah merchants would be able to purchase new season cocoons at lower prices. With the opening purchase, last week, of 50 Bales of Best Chops at Tls. 400 and followed with 400 to 500 Bales more at the same price, the prospects of a decline in the immediate future are slight.

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 400
Market Chops..... " 360

China Steam Filatures :—Due to the continuance of purchases for America and a more general demand, prices have advanced. Spot Silks in the better grades, are unobtainable and holders are offering sparingly for deliveries next year. Quotations irregular:

Grand Extra Chops .....Tls. 1090
Extra Chops..... " 1050

Tsatlees :—Remain unchanged with quotations at

Improved Reel: Best Chops ..... Tls. 760
Market Chops..... " 720

General :—A good business has been done with Europe in Mienchew Steam Filatures on the basis of Tls. 830 Dragon & Horse and Tls. 705 for Dragon & Fish. Tsatlee Filature K. K. Mars sold at Tls. 600. New Style Gold Bird and Gold Horse at Tls. 610.

Silk Cocoon Crop this Year only 20 per cent Normal

A very poor crop of cocoons in China is to be recorded this year, according to reports from various places. The spring crop of cocoons in the Yangtze Valley this year was a disappointment, owing to the inclement weather after the fourth slumber. Especially in Chekiang and Anhwei province, a decrease of 20-30 per cent in the yield was noted. A bright prospect in

foreign countries for raw silk and silk goods in the early summer gave much encouragement to the sericulturists with the result that the summer gathering was considerably increased. The increase may safely be put at 10 per cent. The growth of the silk worms after gathering proceeded favorably, but after the third slumber continuous rain reduced the temperature, which greatly effected the growth of the worms. In Anhwei and some places in Hupeh, a large number of worms was reported to have died from cold. Such a state of unfavorable climatic conditions also prevailed in many other regions in the Yangtze Valley. It is estimated that the crop of cocoons of this year is only 20 per cent of an ordinary year's crop.

Hankow, October 9, 1919.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Levant Company with a capital of £1,000,000 has been formed in England for the purpose of developing British trade in the Near East.

In April 1918, 50.9 per cent of American exports were carried in British ships. In April 1919 the percentage dropped to 33.6 per cent.

The export balance in favor of the United States was £45,600,000 in May 1918; £88,200,000 in April 1919 and £55,400,000 in May 1919.

America built 2,157 ships of a total tonnage of 3,639,020 in the twelve months ending with May 31, 1919. British production for the same period was about 1,000,000 gross tons.

The Ford Motor Car Company has established a plant at Cork, Ireland, where all Ford tractors for sale in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe will be assembled. A 44-hour week, minimum wages and profit sharing forms part of the company's policy.

An excellent example of the effectiveness of the new American merchant marine is shown in the shipments of Brazilian coffee to the United States. Before the war 80 per cent of the shipments were in British ships. Now only 10 per cent of the shipments are in British boats, the rest being by American steamers.

The annual general shareholders meeting of the Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld., was held Tuesday, October 14, at the offices of the managers Meyer and Measor. Hugo Reiss presided at the meeting. A dividend of Tales 1 per share was voted as an annual dividend for the year past, totalling Tls. 20,000. Developments, improvements and reserve funds to the amount of Tls. 20,862.16 were also voted.

Japan is profiteering in raw silk, some mill men in the United States declare, according to the *New York Commercial*. The visit of the Japanese Silk Commission to the United States, they declare, was for the purpose of finding out the scale of prices paid for silk with a view to boosting them. Although wages and cost of production in Japan have kept in step with the rise in other countries, mill men in the United States do not believe that the rise justifies the present exorbitant prices.

The American cotton crop condition stood at 54.45 percent of the normal on October 1, according to the monthly crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The forecasted yield is placed at approximately 158 points and the total production for the year at 10,960,000 bales. One million eight hundred and fifty thousand, one hundred and seventy

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PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

running bales of cotton were ginned in the United States up to September 1, according to reports of the Census Bureau, which included 19,524 round bales, 2,228 bales of American Egyptian and 427 bales of Sea Island.

The commercial situation in Germany and Austria as it is related to the dye and chemical industry is to be investigated by a commission of the Dye and Chemical Group of the American Chamber of Commerce of London, according to a recent announcement from that body. Both importers from America and British distributing merchants will be represented on the mission, and through the courtesy of the American Embassy in London the American Chamber of Commerce has cabled the State Department, asking such official recognition for the American delegates on the commission as will enable them to proceed where they wish in Germany and Austria.

According to statistics recently compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce the number of hogs, sheep and cattle in China for 1914-15-16 are as follows:

Year	Hogs	Sheep	Cattle
1914	22,186,176	76,819,273	21,996,693
1915	23,904,784	60,246,420	22,885,921
1916	22,232,163	44,711,397	15,973,279

A tariff on beans at the rate of two cents a pound is being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, according to a recent United Press dispatch. The object of the measure, the report declares, is to prevent the importation of Japanese beans to compete with the product of the American growers. Since a larger part of the Japanese beans sent to the United States are beans grown in China and exported by Japanese buyers, any definite action upon the tariff will in all probability have its effect on the Chinese crop and market.

America's export balance for the seven months of the year 1919 up to September 1, totals $2,564,192,484 in favor of the country, according to the monthly announcement made by the United States Department of Commerce. An increase of $1,092,756,779 is shown over 1918—the entire year—by the report. Trading with enemy countries has again commenced and since the signing of the armistice, the United States has exported to Germany, goods valued at $11,270,624 and has received imports amounting to $933,923. European exports for the seven month period increased from $2,207,943,307 to $3,079,745,451. South American exports increased from $171,610,597 to $263,528,113.

The establishment of a line of steamers to be established from Hongkong to Havana was announced in New Orleans by Sergio Cabo, Cuban Consul to China, while enroute to his home in Cuba, according to the *Grace Log*. The move will play a large part in the development of the China rice trade in Cuba and the West Indies, where Chinese rice, according to Mr. Cabo, is one of the staple foods of the Islands. China in return is a vast market for Cuban tobaccos and cigars and the new line will make possible an increased reciprocal trade at a reduced cost because of its directness. The southern United States will also be given an outlet to foreign trade in China as New Orleans has been selected as a port of call for vessels on the return trip.

Charges that the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines are securing new fleets for the purpose of restoring their pre-war prestige and are operating them under flags of other nations is made by Henry C. Whiltbank writing "Hyphenated Shipping" in a recent issue of the *Rudder*. Whiltbank declares that twelve steamship lines are already operating thirty-one ships with a total gross tonnage of 96,042 between New York and Germany, the majority flying the American flag. Recent advices from Berlin are quoted to the effect that a consolidation of the Hamburg-American Line with a New York shipping company has been effected and cabled reports from Holland that a merger of the Kerr Line and Hamburg-American, was soon to be effected are cited.

A new Pacific cable, for the construction of which the Commercial Pacific Cable Company is said to have set aside $25,000,000, will be laid as soon as it can be manufactured, according to a recent announcement of Clarence H. Mackay, president of the corporation, which has been made public in San Francisco. Mr. Mackay estimates that two years will be required in the manufacture. He also stated that everything would be done by the company to give service to the Pacific Coast and to provide for the speedy transmission of cablegrams between San Francisco and the Far East. Advices of the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce previous to the announcement indicated that any cable laid would be American and that the proposed Japanese cable company would be forced to buy its materials in the markets of the United States with the Commercial Pacific Cable Company in a position to get the material out long before any foreign orders could be filled.

New Books and Publications

Telling Canada About China

Chinese Markets for Canadian Products, by J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China. Supplement to the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Ottawa: 1919. 72 pp.

THE business men of Canada have Mr. Ross to thank for a reasonable presentation of the posibilities of Canadian trade with China. His manner is not that of the "high power" advertiser and he does not picture China filled with a longing, four hundred million strong, for the products of Canada; but he does say, what is probably about the truth, that of the growing trade of China, the Canadian merchant can get his share if he goes about it.

The few criticisms of the book that need to be made ought not to precede some notice of the compliments that Mr. Ross pays to the American in China. China is a country of nationalistic trade jealousies and one in which few foreigners give open acknowledgment of the business success of the citizens of another country, which fact affords added pleasure to the reader of Mr. Ross' book. "The Americans," he says, "are the most aggressive and progressive business men in China today. . . . The sales organizations of their business concerns are the best in China. . . . Millions of U. S. dollars are at the present time being spent in China for philanthropic and educational purposes." But, after more comment upon education, he adds this sentence: "The United States is better known and better understood by more Chinese in this country than China is by Americans in the United States."

The chapter on the "Economic Condition of the Chinese people" is perhaps the weakest chapter in the book. It would have been better to have combined it with the chapter on "Agricultural Production" for the latter chapter deals with the basic facts of Chinese economic life.

A Chinese reader of Mr. Ross' book would probably pick out two things to object to. In the first place, he would say, men who write back to their home countries to encourage trade and intercourse with China, ought to stop calling a Chinese, a Chinaman. The Chinese do not like it because it carries with it the prejudices of an earlier day. There is no more reason for continuing it than there is for calling a Japanese a "Jap" in the public press.

In the second place a Chinese reader would pick out the comments on the lack of railways in China as unfair. We are told in this pamphlet that the lack of railways in China "is only another illustration of the absence of all altruistic spirit among the Chinese people—an indifference to the needs and advantages of the common people, and lack of enterprise and public spirit." At the same time the canals of China are commented upon as if they were gifts of nature. "Fortunately for China this country possesses. . . . . a wonderful system of canals, creeks and streams." The question occurs to the reader: How is it possible that the "wonderful system of canals" was built by this same people who haven't sense enough to build railways. Canals do not grow of themselves.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17.182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Goverument in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

There is truth, of course, in Mr. Ross' comments; but they are too sweeping. Railways have, for one reason or another, not proved to be as profitable in China as was anticipated; they are held back by a mass of agreements and understandings with foreign powers (which understandings are hardly in the best "altruistic spirit"); they are retarded by a condition of continuous disturbance in the government of the country. It is not fair to set one cause as the whole truth.

Two other questions need to be asked; Is it true that Baron Sakatani is financial adviser to China? Is it not true that the name "Imperial Railways of North China" is practically obsolete?

The booklet contains an illuminating generalization upon China's imports. It is unfortunate that we do not have more generalizations about China, such as this, that bring to the mind a picture of the whole matter. Dr. Ross tells us "China annually imports a little of almost everything that is produced in foreign countries and a great deal of some of the products." That sentence cannot be improved.

Mr. Ross suggests that Canada try kaoliang as a farm crop; he advises the Canadian merchants to keep up their export of lumber and apples to China; and he suggests the wholesale hardware business as a good opening in Shanghai.

This booklet deserves the confidence of the many readers it will probably have in Canada and the comments that have been made are not written with any desire to question the general good sense of the book.

C. F. REMER

St. John's University, October 9, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: I. W. Alston, Pukow; Mr. aud Mrs. L. Gray, Hongkong; W. Lyde, Hongkong; M. L. Towell, Dairen; Capt. and Mrs. Peterson, Foochow; W. C. Young, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brag, Hankow; C. P. James,; J. L. Jaffcoat, Chosen; T. B. Woods, Antung; T. B. Williams, Foochow; Miss I. Guffin, Soochow; L. Askenase, New York; G. Duclas, Tientsin; F. Sherwood, New York; J. E. Liddiatt, London; B. McLeon, Hankow; W. A. Reid, Chengchow; A. Daniloff; A. A. Chaillet, Vladivostock; E. W. Mills, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. Paulden; P. N. Forum, Hongkong; H. Hagood, Hongkong; Mr. aud Mrs. G. Robinson, New York; Mrs. Paget and son, Canton; W. E. Clancy, New York; Capt. Clancy, New York; Miss Green, New York; Miss Burke, New York; Miss Cole, New York; Miss Martin, New York; J. Daniels, Kiukiang; W. Peel, Hongkong; G. I. Scott, Hongkong; R. C. E. Harding, Hongkong; W. B. Walker, New York; Capt. Davison, Moji; Mrs. Simjap and daughter, Manila; Maj. and Mrs. Tarres, Manila; Hon. Serges Osmena, Manila; F. Natinidad, Manila; F. Zamara, Manila; H. G. Apaeible, Manila; J. G. Sanvietare, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Schell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Sruenbaurn, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Portland; Mrs. E. C. Travis, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ehrman, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: M. Stadermann, Hongkong; Mrs. J. A. Murray and child, Eoochow; L. M. Cochran; V. Clair; W. Moore; Miss Vena Smith, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith; H. Foox, Hankow; G. J. Dell'Oro, Local; V. Moyrout, Tientsin; W. J. B. Waite, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith; C. A. Williams, Local; L. O. Wagener, Local; Mrs. I. L. James, New York; J. De Lynch, New York; B. C. Guy, Tientsin; Alex. Ivanov, Japan; S. A. Prandfoot; Lewis S. Palm, Harbin; A. D. Hill, Harbin; Dr. F. E. Dillay and family, Peking; Mrs. Willingsten, Peking; F. B. Keyston, San Erancisco; Chas. C. Judd; Mrs. A. B. Palmer. J. MacGreger; P. J. Ftzsimmons, Local; Mrs. Firzsimmons; Dr. and Mrs. Scatliff; Mr. and Mrs. Keed and child; S. D. Day, New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. O. McGowan, Tientsin; Mrs. F. M. Christy, Miss D. M. Rohler; W. Moore, Hangchow; C. Pestalazza; A. Gatti; H. F. Payne, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild and children; Mrs. Runnully; J. L. MacCartney, Hangchow.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee; J. H. Johnstone, England; H. A. Bayley, England; R. V. Sweeny, Hankow; F. C. D. Atkin, England; K. Ott, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. M. Sariyame, Nagasaki; O. B. Brengewalt, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Castle and children, Chefoo; R. Henckel, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. Waters and child, Nanking; Mrs. W. J. Black, Nanking; J. E. Wilson, England; H. Bougle, England; H. B. Lobb, England; Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Wright, San Francisco; W. Berg, Japan; H. Christophersen, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada Castro, Hongkong; Miss. D'Almada Hongkong; D'Almada Castro, Hongkong; D. C. Schweizer, San Francisco; Geo. White, San Francisco W. L. Harvie, Manchester; R. D. Bell, Manchester; A. S. Wheler, Peking; E. Macgown, Hongkong; G. B. Ramsland, Chinwangtao; A. Lawienteeff, Yokohama; G. O. Hill, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt and child, Hangchow; A. Mindalevitch, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Chassevent and son, New York; A. Saer, Nanking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CELRK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

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Recent Filings:

October 9, 1919; Cause No. 851; U. S. v. Muyot; affidavit.

" 9, " Cause No. 845; In re Estate of Donald A. Preston, deceased; petition; depositions.

" 9, " J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation; articles of incorporation.

" 11, " Cause No. 646; In re Last Will and Testament of Winfield S. Sweet, deceased; inventory; petition; final account.

" 14, " Estate No. 159; In re Estate of William R. Matteson, deceased; receipts.

" 14, " Cause No. 802; In re Last Will and Testament of Lus D. Cooper, deceased; receipts.

" 14, " Cause No. 852; U. S. v. Harris; complaint.

Hearings:

October 9, 1919; Cause No. 851; U. S. v. Muyot.

" 14, " Cause No. 852; U. S. v. Harris.

Judgments and Orders:

October 9, 1919; Cause No. 715; In re Last Will and Testament of John Kavanaugh, deceased; directing payment of certain funds.

" 9, " Cause No. 845; In re Estate of Donald A. Preston, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

" 9, " Cause No. 851; U. S. v. Muyot; discharge.

" 14, " Cause No. 852; U. S. v. Harris; fine.